The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4984. | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1867. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Intended Reopening of Registration and Postponement of Elections in the South.

A Presidential Suggestion to the District Commanders to be Issued.

Probable Retention in Office of Secretary McCulloch.

Reduction of Expenses in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

REGISTRATION AND THE ELECTIONS.

The anticipations expressed by your correspondent, some days since, that the President would order the reopening of the registration and the postponement of the elections, are about to be substantially realized, if the statements which are usually accepted as being inspired by the President himself are to be relied upon. He will evade the Congressional prohibition against his interference, by couching his order in the shape of a suggestion or recommendation, which will be put in official form. This, he hopes, will accomplish with the district commanders what a positive official order, involving a direct conflict, would not. An Executive suggestion, with a little of the odor of Commander-in-Chief about it, he hopes will induce the district commanders to do what he desires, on their own responsibility. It is altogether likely that it will fail of effect, as the law requires registration to close by the 1st of October. It is already completed in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. In Louisiana, the revision required to be made by the Boards fourteen days before the election, is also finished. The poll books are being prepared and everything requisite for the election, now only twelve days hence, is nearly ready. Gen. HANCOCK is not likely to reach New-Orleans before Oct. 1, and, unless peremptorily suspended by and arbitrary and illegal order, SHERIDAN's machinery will accomplish the election and assemble the Constitutional Convention without any further assistance. The statement that the purposes of the President, as above indicated, meet with the concurrence of Gen. GRANT, is an unmitigated falsehood. The matter has not been submitted to him, and his well-known position warrants the statement that such an interference would not be approved.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Collector SMYTHE and Ex-Collector BARNEY, of New-York, who have been here for several days, have, in their interviews with the President, urged the retention of Secretary MCCULLOCH in his present position, and both have received the assurance from the President that he had no intention of displacing him.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD, in order to reduce the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau to the narrowest possible limits, after consultation with Gen. GRANT, has issued the following important letter to the Assistant Commissioners, calling for the reduction of the number of employes whenever it can be enforced:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS—WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1867.

CIRCULAR LETTER.—It is very desirable to reduce the number of your officers, agents and clerks to the lowest practicable limit. Wherever an inspector will answer instead of a local agent, recommend for discharge of the local agent and obtain an inspector from headquarters. Confer with the District Commanders in person or by letter, and ascertain whether he can detail officers or suitable enlisted men to replace volunteer officers still retained in service, and report the names of the latter for muster out. Reduce your hospitals as fast as it can be done, substituting dispensaries, with a view to reducing the number of agents and officers employed in the medical work. Many of the officers and agents have been employed in the work of registration under the direction of the District Commanders. It is believed that several of these officers and agents can be dispensed with, as soon as that work shall be completed. I trust to you for a careful and conscientious examination of your field, and the recommendation for discharge of all employes not absolutely necessary for the proper execution of the law under which you are working. Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

Very truly yours,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General Commanding.

As supplemental to the foregoing, and in order to aid its efficient enforcement, Gen. GRANT has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—District Commanders will coöperate with the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in reducing the number of employes and volunteers still retained in service, by giving details of officers and enlisted men of the army to take their places, where it can be done without manifest detriment to the service.

By order of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEATH OF GEN. GRIFFIN.

The country will learn with profound sorrow of the death, from yellow fever, of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, who died at Galveston at 11 o'clock to-day. Intelligence of the occurrence was received by Gen. GRANT at 10 o'clock to-night. Gen. GRIFFIN was only taken ill Wednesday, and yesterday morning his symptoms were reported more favorable; but the disease took a bad turn last night, and his relatives were advised this morning that he would probably not survive the day. He died before noon. Gen. GRANT has assigned Brevet Major JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, now on the Rio Grande, to the command of the District of Texas thus made vacant, and Brevet Major-Gen. Jos. A. MOWER, who is at New-Orleans, to the temporary command of the Department of the Gulf. Gen. FRANK WHEATON, who is sick with the fever at New-Orleans, is reported better to-day.

THE ANTIETAM DEDICATION.

The ceremonies at the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery promise to be largely attended, owing to the excellent railway arrangements, whereby persons going from Baltimore or Washington can return the same day. The first train leaves Washington at 6 A. M., and will convey the President, Secretary SEWARD and several members of the diplomatic corps. Gen. GRANT will be unable to attend, owing to the pressure of official duties.

GENS. HANCOCK AND SHERIDAN.

Gen. HANCOCK has not yet arrived here, though daily expected. He comes at the President's request, for Gen. GRANT has not summoned him. Gen. SHERIDAN, who left Leavenworth last night, is expected here in about a week. He will make brief stoppages at Chicago, at his old home in Ohio and in New-York.

THE TREASURY BUILDING.

To-morrow the last column of the new Treasury extension will be raised to its position. Those who remember the mighty pile of brick known as the Old State Department, only a few months ago, will marvel at the rapidity with which it has been replaced by an elegant structure of carved and fluted granite, which completes the grand Treasury building. Supervising Architect MULLETT, abrogating the contract system, has pushed the work through under his personal supervision, and the result is astonishing. The roof will be on by November.

RETIREMENT OF COUNT WYDENBRUCK.

The retirement of Count WYDENBRUCK, the Austrian Minister, whose successor is named by the Cable, is in pursuance of a resolve made by him immediately after the execution of MAXIMILIAN, to the effect that he would forsake this country forever. He therefore asked to be relieved, and has just disposed of his residence and household effects at auction.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Sept. 15.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Numerous suits are to be brought before the Court of the District of Columbia to test the constitutionality of the Confiscation Act of Congress. At the commencement of the late rebellion, much property was sold here belonging to those who held public office under the Southern Confederacy—possession to continue to the new purchasers only during the lifetime of the original owners. Eminent counsel have been retained to try the issue, including, it is said, Gen. CALEB CUSHING for Dr. GARNETT.

THE REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question is now being printed at the Government printing office. The pressmen and press-feeders have all been sworn to secrecy.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1866 has just been published from the Government printing office. It appears from the statement of Prof. HENRY, the Secretary, that by judicious investments, and the sale of coin received from England as the residuary legacy of SMITHSON, as well as that from the annual interest from the United States, not only have the operations of the institution been maintained, and the reconstruction of the building carried on without any aid from the Government, but the finances have been improved, and are now in better condition than at any previous period. If the petition to Congress to permit additions to be made to the principal on the same terms as those on which the original bequest was received into the Treasury of the United States, be granted, namely: allowing the Regents to increase the capital by savings, donations, and otherwise, to $1,000,000, then the extra fund, at the present market value of the stocks in which it is invested, will be sufficient to increase the endowment from $515,169 to $650,000, and still leave enough to complete the general restoration of the building, provided the cost of the restoration is limited to $150,000. Since the burning of the upper story of the building, in which the lecture-room was situated, the public lectures have been discontinued. The institution, however, continues its collection of scientific subjects, some of which are embodied in the present report of the Regents. The transfer of the Smithson Library, the Secretary says, has tended to awaken an interest in the Library of Congress, which cannot fail, under the energetic superintendence of the present Librarian, Mr. SPOFFORD, in a few years to render it worthy of the national capital. An appropriation of $100,000 was made by Congress for the purchase of the library of Gen. PETER FORCE, consisting of books relative to America. With these additions the Library of Congress is the largest in the United States, and the necessity of a separate building is already foreshadowed.

PARTING DINNER TO THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Secretary SEWARD, toward the close of last week, gave a parting dinner to Count WYDENBRUCK, who has for several years past represented Austria as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, who departed for Europe on Saturday. Among the guests present were the French and British Ministers. The Austrian Secretary of Legation will act as *Chargé d'Affaires*, until the arrival of Count VON FRANKENSTEIN, Count WYDENBRUCK's successor.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. BECKWITH, representing the interests of American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, in a letter recently received here, speaks in flattering terms of the very valuable labors of D. J. PRATT, Esq., of the Department of State, whose attentions, Mr. BECKWITH says, greatly facilitated the management of affairs, that gentleman having in charge the correspondence, the preparation of circulars, and other matters in that connection.

Registration in Mississippi.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Sept. 10.

The Vicksburgh *Republican* states that Gen. ORD has received returns from 29 counties in Mississippi, which gave the following result:

Whites	28,923
Blacks	31,542
Indians	29
Total	60,194

These returns exhibit a majority for the blacks of only 2,619. We presume that the above returns include the counties of the State nearest headquarters, which have the largest negro vote, and in which the work of registration was first commenced. Thirty-two counties are yet to hear from, and if they include, as we suppose they do, those localities in which the white element preponderates, the above majority will be neutralized yet by the returns yet to be received; but even if the relative proportion continues in the foregoing figures, the black majority in the whole State will but little exceed five thousand. This majority will avail nothing against the superior intelligence, experience, tact and energy of the whites, if the self-constituted leaders of the blacks, imposing upon their ignorance and credulity, pursuade them into an organization based exclusively upon race, and thus compel the former to combine together for self-defence—provided always that the whites will, in the pending election, take care—by conforming to the requirements of Congress—to secure the privilege of suffrage to those now enjoying it under the Reconstruction Acts. To follow the advice of those who declaim against such policy is to provoke an issue with Congress which will inevitably lead to further disfranchisement; and this is the great point to be guarded. The whites have fifty thousand majority in Tennessee, but it avails them nothing. We appeal to the patriotic people of Mississippi to take counsel of their reason and not of mere passion, in this critical hour.

A Conversation with Hon. E. B. Washburn.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

It was the pleasure of several of the personal and political friends of Hon. E. B. WASHBURN, of Illinois, to meet him in social intercourse, the past week, in this city. Mr. WASHBURN has lately returned from Europe, whither he went prior to the late special session of Congress to recruit his health, which had become considerably impaired. He represented himself as now in very good physical condition, and that his journey had been one of great satisfaction to himself.

Mr. WASHBURN, as is generally well-known, has lately been in Washington, and of course continued his intimate association with Gen. GRANT, whose abilities, it is understood by the country, he was the first to discern, while he was foremost and earliest in securing for him proper rank and position in the national army, and since the war has been his "nearest friend," if that term may be allowed in connection with so self-reliant a personage as the General. We violate no confidence, we think, in mentioning Mr. WASHBURN's estimate of his *protegé* at the present time.

Mr. WASHBURN regards Gen. GRANT as wholly in sympathy with Congress, and its plan of reconstruction. To the particular inquiry of one of our Senators, Mr. WASHBURN replied that he considered him not only in favor of thorough reconstruction, as the advanced men understand it, but in favor of standing by the blacks in all their civil, social and political rights, as conferred by the Reconstruction Acts. He was in constant consultation with Secretary STANTON, Mr. WASHBURN affirms, in regard to the lately impending change in the Cabinet, receiving notice from STANTON just before he went out that his dismissal would soon take place, and was urged by him to accept the place. "Not only was this the case," said Mr. WASHBURN, "but I know that the letters from GRANT to both the President and the Secretary were written by GRANT himself, upon consultation with, and in full knowledge of Mr. STANTON." Mr. WASHBURN further remarked that he should have deemed it a criminal negligence in Gen. GRANT not to have accepted the place under the circumstances; and that it is now his duty to remain until the meeting of Congress, even though the President may want to get rid of him.

Gen. GRANT, Mr. WASHBURN further represented, was filled with as great apprehension for the safety of the country as any man could be. He had remarked that, when in the war, he was comparatively easy about the result; he knew what was to be the end, and made his preparations accordingly. But now he was filled with alarm; he could not foretell what would transpire from day to day, and such anxiety he had never before had. So urgent had he been that Congress should do its full duty at the late session, that he personally entreated Senators to retain the power to dismiss the District Commanders which the House had granted, fearing what had since transpired. (This statement in regard to GRANT was corroborated by both our Senators, Mr. WASHBURN adding that TRUMBULL and SHERMAN alike were deaf to the appeals of the General.)

Gen. GRANT, further remarked Mr. WASHBURN, was not an indifferent or careless observer of passing events. He was an intelligent, reading man. He consulted the leading journals, and noted carefully the criticisms upon his movements. When his letters see the light—as they would surely when Congress met, if not before—they would be found as loyal, as true to the demands of the times, as any could ask. He did not know that GRANT would be retained in the Cabinet ten days longer, but whether or not, the country could rest assured that he was with it, and that it would, sooner or later, recognize in him a fast and valued friend.

As the final remark of this conversation, Mr. WASHBURN said that the confidence reposed in Gen. GRANT was not misplaced; and that all loyal men could stand up for him without hesitancy or the shadow of a doubt.

The great interest felt at the present time in the political situation at Washington renders these views of Mr. WASHBURN, the confidential friend of Gen. GRANT, of the highest value, and as such we unreservedly print them.

Gen. Ord's Letter to Col. Gilbert.

Gen. ORD's letter to Col. GILBERT in relation to the sacking of the office of a newspaper at Camden, Ark., by a party of soldiers, is given below in full. Col. GILBERT had written as follows:

The censures of the Press directed against the servants of the people may be endured; but Gen. ORD and the military force detailed to perform his duties are not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, and it is felt to be a great piece of impertinence for a newspaper in this State to comment upon the military under any circumstances whatever. As a specimen of the style of the paper in relation to the military, please see a copy of the 29th of July. Such paragraphs have been of frequent occurrence, and have been entirely unprovoked by anything in the conduct of the troops in this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. C. GILBERT.

To which Gen. ORD returned the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Mississippi and Arkansas,)
VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 4, 1867.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, Commanding, Camden, Ark.:

SIR: Your letter of the 15th ult., in which you attempt to justify the act of a party of soldiers, who, misled by an officer, forcibly entered a citizen's house and destroyed his property, is received; you will please explain why this act was not prevented by you as post commander, and if the requirements of the 32d Article of War have been complied with.

Your assertion that the military forces are not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, is unjust, both to the people and military, and unfounded in fact. The military forces are the servants of the laws, and the laws are for the benefit of the people. Section 3 of the act of Congress for the more efficient government of the rebel States makes it the duty of the military "to protect *all persons* in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to publish or cause to be published all disturbers of the public peace, &c." So that instead of presuming to violate those laws to gratify private revenge, troops are placed in Arkansas to insure their execution, equally upon, and for the benefit of all.

The assumption that a party of soldiers could, at their own option, forcibly destroy a citizen's property and commit a gross violation of the public peace, would not be tolerated under a "Napoleon."

In every case where citizens or soldiers are wronged, the laws of Congress now provide a prompt mode of obtaining redress; especially is this within the reach of the military, who can be organized into Courts for the protection of its own members, with authority vested in District Commanders to execute their judgments, and in no case has the District Commanders failed to protect the officers and soldiers under his command from outrage, when engaged in their legitimate duties.

A prompt reply is requested to this.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. O. C. ORD,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

This letter was followed by an order for the trial of the accused by a Court-martial at Camden.

The Objects of the Wisconsin Democrats.

The recent Wisconsin Democratic State Convention adopted the following declaration of principles:

The Democrats of Wisconsin, by their delegates assembled in State Convention here, do solemnly declare that the objects of their organization are:

1. To preserve civil and religious liberty to the people.
2. To enforce the Federal Constitution as the supreme law of the Union.
3. To defend the sacred and unalienable rights of the States to their own local Governments.
4. To repeal the existing tariff laws, enacted for the protection of a few at the cost of many.
5. To protect the right of labor to adequate reward.
6. To guard capital from public disorder and partisan misrule.
7. To resist the attempt of the dominant party to abridge the right of representation and the elective franchise.
8. To promote the equality of the States and people.
9. To abrogate the present reckless and profligate system of public expenditure and unequal taxation.
10. To oppose the aggressive efforts of the legislative power to govern the conscience and dictate the business pursuits of the individual through arbitrary and unconstitutional enactments on the subject of temperance and religion, and to repeal laws conflicting with the spirit of this resolution.

The Democracy of Wisconsin, by their delegates in convention assembled, do further declare that the present Republican Party by its palpable determination to perpetuate the supremacy of the military power in the United States; by its attempt to preserve the ascendency of a minority party through the subversion of the Government; by its unceasing aggressions upon the freedom of speech and of the Press; by its open and active friendship for the despotic forms of government; by its invention of false excuses for tyranny; by its unscrupulous taxation of the people for the aggrandizement of its power and the enrichment of its leaders; by its odious alliances with the traditional enemies of republican institutions; by its shameless assaults upon the elective franchise; by its substitution of partisan decrees for the supreme law; by its intended abrogation of the reserved rights of the States, and the permanent maintenance of a national standing army to enforce compliance with its usurpations, has proven false to all its pretensions of patriotism, false to the Government and the people, and deserves the reprobation of the friends of freedom throughout the civilized world.

Hissing National Airs in Memphis.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Sept. 11.

At a ministrel performance last night was played a guitar medley in which the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie," as well as other airs were introduced. A number of unreconstructed rebels showed their venomous feeling toward the Government of their country by hissing the national air, and when "Dixie" followed, it was greeted with rounds of applause. A similar exhibition was made at the great Conservative meeting the night before the election, when "Yankee Doodle" met with such disfavor from the crowd that the band was stopped from playing it. Similar croppings out of rebel hatred have been from time to time manifested here and at Nashville, and not a word in their condemnation have we ever heard from those who are loud-mouthed in their demands that these hissers of patriotic airs should be placed on an equal footing in all respects with patriotic men. A census of the hissers, if it could be taken, would doubtless develop the fact that most of them belonged to the stay-at-home class, who hissed others on to war while they themselves remained in safe places at home.

Execution of a Negro Ordered in South Carolina.

From Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Sept. 13.

It will be remembered that in the month of June, of last year, a serious riot occurred in the vicinity of Tradd and King streets, instigated and conducted by colored men, and in the progress of which Mr. RICHARD BRANTFORD, an inoffensive young man, who was quietly passing the scene of the occurrence, was pursued and beaten with stones, and that from the injuries thus inflicted upon his person he died. Two freedmen, JOHN JENKINS and SCIPIO FRASER, were arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hung. Subsequently, an appeal was taken upon the ground of an informality in the indictment, but after a full hearing at the April term of the Court of Appeals, it was dismissed and the sentence ordered to be carried into effect. About this time FRASER died of disease, and before JENKINS could be executed he was respited by Gen. SICKLES. At the expiration of the term of respite, the intervention of Gen. SICKLES again postponed the execution of the sentence, and so also for a third time; the expiration of the last term being fixed, we believe, at the 20th instant. Yesterday, Gen. CANBY notified Sheriff HASTIE that he had fully investigated the facts in the case "and finds in them no warrant for further interference." The prisoner was notified of the fact and warned to prepare for his execution. We understand that he exhibits no signs of penitence, but expresses his readiness to die. The day for carrying the sentence into effect has not yet been named, as there is some doubt in the mind of Sheriff HASTIE, whether it may not be necessary to have JENKINS sentenced again by one of the Judges of the State. The Attorney-General has the matter under advisement. The following is Gen. CANBY's letter:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITADEL, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10.

Wm. S. Hastie, Esq., Sheriff Charleston District, S. C.:

SIR: In the case of JOHN JENKINS, (freedman,) tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for murder, the execution of whose sentence has from time to time been postponed, in order that he might make a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the jury by which he was tried was illegally drawn, I am instructed by the Commanding-General to say that he has carefully examined and considered the evidence and statements in the case, and finds in them no warrant for further interference.

You will please communicate to the prisoner this decision, and report your action at this office. Acknowledge receipt by bearer.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
EDW'D W. HINKS, Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.,
Provost-Marshal-General Second Military District.

THE ANTIETAM DEDICATION.

The Invited Guests—Arrangements for Transportation.

Most of the invited guests have now been heard from by the Committee of Arrangements, including the Governors and Ex-Governors during the war, of the following States whose dead are buried at Antietam Cemetery, and all but two or three of which have contributed their quota of funds, viz.: New-York, Indiana, Connecticut, Maryland, New-Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, Delaware, West Virginia, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. A large portion of the Governors of the loyal States have signified their intention to unite with the Chief Magistrate and the members of his Cabinet, and other distinguished men in military as well as civic life, in paying homage to the nation's patriotic dead on Tuesday.

The accommodations for their transportation (which have been arranged by President GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and his official associates) are understood to be ample, and the attendance is expected to be very large.

The special car which Gov. WARD has ordered for the use of himself and suite, and also of the Governor of New-York and staff, whom he has invited to join him, will not stop at Baltimore as previously announced, but on its arrival there on Tuesday morning it will be attached to the guests' special train from that point, at 9:20 o'clock. It will then proceed to the Washington Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, where all the special cars (including Gov. WARD's) will be coupled to the train which is to bear the Chief Magistrate and Cabinet, and the other distinguished military and civic guests from Washington. Thus combined, all the special cars will proceed to Keedysville, Md., the present terminus of the Washington County Railroad, a new branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to which point the completion has been commendably hurried by President GARRETT and his official associates, expressly to enable the Committee to appoint the dedication for the 17th inst. (the anniversary of the battle.) From Keedysville the guests will proceed to the Cemetery, which is about two miles distant, in carriages, thus forming a most imposing civic feature to the grand procession which is to form at that point on their arrival.

VIRGINIA.

The Union Whites—Their Condition Character and Prospects.

SOUTH-SIDE, Va., Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write to you in order to describe through your columns the unfortunate condition of a very large class of the population of Virginia most conservative in their views, but who are nevertheless laboring under such disqualifications that they feel themselves degraded. These citizens of our State constitute probably fifty thousand, and are earnest in their desire of being fully restored to all the rights enjoyed by the people of the rest of our beloved Union.

It is much to be lamented that the people of the Northern States have not been disabused of the idea that every man in Virginia is a furious unrepentant rebel. This is not true. The people of our State were never consulted as to whethor they would secede or not. The Convention (an illegal body by our Constitution) hustled Virginia into rebellion, and then pretended to justify their deed by a vote of the people after the State had been committed to war. The Montgomery Government had taken good care to overawe the Unionists by numerous troops sent among us from the Gulf States. What could our people do in the presence of these armies sent here for our protection, (?) as was said, but really to secure our vote for secession?

Your correspondent was an active Union man before the war, and has not to reproach himself for voting for disunion. His well-known opinions caused him to be a marked man in the sight of the patriots, his business was broken up by them and he and his family suffered for bread.

The same may be said, in a greater or less degree, of many thousands of Union men in Virginia. Their State "went out," as it was called, and what could they do? They dared not complain of their lot, and were forced to keep their mouths shut, and, in too many instances, even to give a seeming approval of the acts of folly of their oppressors.

The people of the North have not taken a just view of the sad case of these people after Virginia was invaded. Many of them even went into the Confederate service, not from any love of the "Confederacy," but to help to save their property from destruction, as any Northern man would have done had his home been invaded, whether he approved of the war or not. Where Union men did not do this, but took the oath as soon as the Federal armies approached near enough to enable them to do so, yet their thoughtless sons and younger brothers rushed into the contest, led away by the frantic appeals of secession demagogues, who themselves never smelt powder.

Now, when a man's sons or brothers are fighting on one side, though he may take the oath of allegiance on the other side and faithfully keep it, yet he must feel sympathy with those so near and dear to him—he cannot wish them killed. If he can wish this, then he has no sympathy with the enemy, and can take an iron-clad oath.

All that such men could do was to refuse to render assistance to the Confederacy, unless compelled to do so, and to live in hope that some arrangement might be entered into by which the country could be restored; but to require them to wish success to an army that could only succeed by killing their own sons is to make a demand that should not be made of human nature.

To such men the surrender of LEE was both a sad era and a joyful one. Sad was it when they thought of the fields of Virginia whitened with the bones of their sons, but joyful on the day upon which they were released from the tyranny of cottondom and Slavery, from which they were to date free speech, and on which the feet of DAVIS, BENJAMIN, SEDDON, HUNTER and WISE were taken from their necks forever. They hoped that the Government of their forefathers would be restored, and that, as the incubus that had kept down Virginia had been removed, in a few years the State would reach a state of prosperity before unknown. These men did not expect that the surges of revolution would subside all at once, but were content to submit to the terms of the conquering section, hoping that time would heal the frightful calamities of the war.

Now look at their condition! Owing to the stringent provisions of the Military Bill and its supplement, all this great and most respectable body of Unionists are politically crushed out. Hardly any men in Virginia can hold office that are qualified by good character or intelligence, for the men who can hold office are restricted to the four following classes: 1. A very few families, all of whose members declared for the Union from the first. These can conscientiously take the iron-clad oath, for they had no near relatives in the rebel service to feel for. 2. Northern men who have settled among us. 3. Natives who declared themselves "unconditional Unionists" upon the occupation of their counties by the United States armies; and 4. The negroes.

The first class consists of good men of high principle; but they are so few in number that whole counties have not even one of them within their limits. The people of Virginia would willingly give their suffrages to such men wherever practicable, but they do not amount to more than a few dozen in the whole State.

The second class contains a few good men; but, unfortunately, not many Northern men of character have come to Virginia in the wake of the armies. Our people would willingly vote for the few good men among these where such can be found.

The third class are generally men of no character. Of course there are some honorable exceptions, but they are "few and far between." Most of them were the widest-mouthed secessionists as long as it paid, and many of them even signalized themselves by persecuting Union men. As soon, however, as it paid to declare for the Union, and they could safely do so, they made out that they had never sympathized with the rebellion, but had been Union men all the time. These men have taken all sorts of oaths already, and they are perfectly ready to take any that can be invented.

The fourth class—the negroes—are so ignorant that, with but few exceptions, the adults among them cannot even read; and it requires the strong imagination of a fanatic to suppose that statesmen can be manufactured out of them during this generation at least.

Now, this is the dreadful condition of the people of Virginia. We have but the small first class from whom to select fit men for office, together with a very few of the second and third. For the most of the offices we shall have to look to the camp-followers of the second class, the perjured time-servers of the third, or to the negroes. The great mass of Virginia Union men, many of them Republicans—such as were ruled out of the Richmond Convention by HUNNICUTT—*cannot take that iron-clad oath* without perjuring themselves. Your correspondent claims to be as good a Union man as is to be found from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande; he was always in his heart an anti-slavery man; he was anxious for peace upon any terms, and rejoiced when the carnage was ended and the Union restored. Yet he cannot now in substance swear that he wished the armies of the Union to slay his three brothers in the Confederate service—he cannot take that iron-clad oath and sink his soul in hell. He, and multitudes like him, will soon be compelled to select between unprincipled whites and ignorant blacks. What do you think of this, Mr. Editor? Would Northern people consent to such degradation? Never. Then why inflict it upon their Southern fellow-citizens, who believe in the Union as their only ark of safety, and many of whom have suffered for their opinions?

Is there no hope that there will be a revulsion of popular sentiment that will bring about at least some modification of the present stringent requirements of the law? If there is no such hope, then is our lot truly of all men most wretched!

LUDOVICUS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

From Windsor to Halifax—Salmon and Trout Fishing—Political Affairs—Annexation Talk.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WINDSOR, N. S., Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

Windsor is the northern terminus of the railroad; which is one of the two ways by which Halifax may be reached; the other being directly by sea. If any one should be infected by a desire to come hither, say from Portland or Boston—from one of which cities it is necessary to start—he may take a steamer direct to Halifax, either the Cunarder every other week from the latter city, or a smaller steamer every week from either; or he may take a small steamer to St. John, N. B., stopping an hour at Eastport, Me., on the way, turning into another smaller steamer at St. John for Windsor, and arriving here at hours made regularly variable by the tides. Only stopping to remark that Eastport is actually "down East," and the only point which the inhabitants thereof acknowledge so to be, I hasten to say, for the benefit of strangers, that the tide rises some thirty or forty feet at Windsor, and in falling absolutely takes the ocean out of sight, leaving nothing but an apparently endless expanse of mud. Of course the steamer cannot paddle through this, so it times its entrances and exits accordingly. Two trains leave Windsor daily for Halifax, one in the morning, the other in the evening, and every body who can get away goes by one or the other. It is impossible to suppose that any one stays in Windsor who is not obliged to stay. The distance to Halifax is about forty-five miles, and the railroad is owned by the Provincial Government. Windsor has a great wooden hotel, almost as big as the Astor, called the Clifton House. It stands on a flat by the wharf, overlooking the alternate mud and water channel, and is capable of inspiring any conceivable amount of blasphemy. It is the worst hotel, without exception, that I ever saw, and that is a pretty low mark. The country between Windsor and Halifax is quite new, but shows much agricultural capacity. It is irrigated by ponds and connecting streams, which make an angler's heart leap for joy. Almost all of these have such connection with the sea that the salmon reach them in the Spring and Summer. I may remark here that Nova Scotia, and indeed New-Brunswick, are striated through and through with these ponds and connecting streams, which are alive with salmon and trout. The fishing begins in April or May and continues till August, falling off toward September. I found the fishermen divided in opinion as to the best locality—some preferring the northern coast from Pictou toward the mouth of the St. Lawrence; others preferring the southern coast from Halifax to Tangier and further east. But I am satisfied that either is glorious, and about all the country is worth visiting for, until it is annexed to the United States. Then it will develop grand capacities for farming, lumbering and mining. The pig-iron made here is so fine, though in small quantities, that every ton goes to England, where it brings nearly double the price of Scotch. Granite and slate are abundant, and the gold mines are valuable. An operator lately exhibited a mass of gold valued at $30,000, the product of 30 days' labor with 30 men. Some brother of the angle may thank me for saying that at JAMES O'CONNELL's, opposite the old Post-office in Halifax, (Her Majesty's mails will be in a fine new building, now preparing, by the time my brother goes fishing next year,) he will find tackle superior to anything I ever saw in New-York—rods of remarkable lightness, strength and finish, and killingflies, made by O'CONNELL, and adapted expressly to the salmon and trout of the region. O'CONNELL, too, is reputed one of the best anglers in the Province, and is—like every true brother of the rod—an honest man, who will tell enough to put you in the way of sport, and only the truth. You can buy a trout-rod of O'CONNELL for $7 in gold, the like of which no dealer in New-York, if he has it, will sell for $20 in greenbacks.

There is no bore, except to one of his own craft, like an angler when he mounts his hobby; therefore I will drop the subject when I can, lest, as Falstaff feared, I may go on until I have no strength to repent. Speaking of hotels, there is no such institution, as we understand it, in these provinces. There are large, rambling buildings, indeed, called hotels, coarsely kept, but without luxury, and usually without convenience. The Halifax House is perhaps one of the best. The rooms are clean and airy, and have mattresses *under* feather beds—an order which we hastened to reverse, although at the risk of reversing the chambermaid's mental balance in an equal degree. The table is furnished with a pretentious bill of fare, bristling with delicacies, but, being reduced to facts, affords beef, veal and ham, with an alternation now and then of mutton. Of course there is fine fish here, but it is usually served only for breakfast, and fried. Broiling of meat or fish is unknown. There is no dessert, except a pudding or pie. Excellent tea, of the Souchong, or English breakfast kind, is found everywhere; they have no green tea or Oolong. [Filled with the remembrance of this fine beverage, I called for Souchong tea in Portland on my return, and received a cup of unmistakable Oolong. I complained that it was not what I ordered. "O yes, Sir," said the willing Hibernian waiter, "sure, it's Shoolong tay."] In malt liquors they greatly excel our country. I was told (not being myself an imbiber of the more spirituous kinds) that the Scotch and Irish whiskies and French brandy are also superb. But I can testify of the ale. It flows everywhere, and is of invigorating quality, strong, clear as amber, yet not bitter, and foaming like soda. It is served usually by women, and they decant it from pitchers with a long-armed dexterity and grace which makes the drink the more appetizing. There is a brewer in Halifax named KEITH, whose bottled ale I venture to say is not exceeded by anything in Great Britain. The price is about one dollar and a-half a dozen for quarts—of course subject to duty and specie advance if imported into this country. The price of board at the best hotels is two dollars a day in gold—of course everything is payable in gold or its equivalent, the sovereign passing at five dollars, the half crown at sixty-two cents, and the sterling shilling at twenty-five cents. A curious exception exists at St. John, where the shilling is only twenty-four cents. Our gold passes at its face; though, if you would buy it, you must pay two and a-half per cent. premium. The banks are not permitted to issue notes under twenty dollars; but the Provincial Government issues bills of twenty and twenty-five shillings. The Halifax dollar, as all my readers know, is five shillings, or one hundred cents, and the Canadian currency is the same.

As before remarked, the country from Windsor to Halifax is comparatively new and uncultivated—a feature still more marked, toward the east. One exception exists, a few miles from Windsor, in the case of a thrifty German settlement which forms quite a gemmy village, regularly laid out, and with several handsome residences. Around us as we travel (if ten miles an hour by rail can be called traveling) and especially to the west and south, lies the famous Longfellowed Acadia, and we see many samples of the simple, primitive manners of the people. Fancy can make many an Evangeline of the shy girls we meet by the roadway, or in the germ, in the ruddy, long and fair-haired children sunning themselves, half naked, by the rude fences. FRED. COZZENS once wrote a charming book of travel in Acadia, which ought not to be forgotten, and of which I am reminded at every step. The old name of this province—Indian, I fancy—is Chebucto; the remembrance of which is well kept up on the signs of taverns and shops. We have also, everywhere, Acadian hotels, stores, expresses, liniments, and what not. The only edible commodity peddled in the cars, as we pass, is raspberries, which are brought in little bowls or boxes of birch bark, containing a teacupful, or less, and pressed upon you by urchins whose demands vary from five to seven coppers, or cents. Each urchin has two of these boxes, one in each hand, and is made extravagantly happy by a purchase. At each station the passengers get out raspberrying, chasing the cars for half a mile or so to catch up.

Talking with those we meet from the rural districts of Nova Scotia (and equally of New-Brunswick) indicates a general aversion to the new confederation and friendliness in nearly an equal degree to the United States. The influence in favor of the new Dominion came almost entirely from Halifax and St. John, and even in these cities not by a very large majority. There is no doubt that the measure, if it had been submitted to a popular vote, would have been defeated in both these provinces. Even those who favored it fully admit this. The people justly allege that they have no interest whatever in the scheme; that it was got up wholly for the Canadians, and that they will never have a sufficient voice in the new Legislature to protect themselves. The Canadians regard them on their part with a good deal of contempt. "These fellows care for nothing but fish," said a gentleman of Montreal to me the other day, with other disparaging remarks. Indeed, it stands them in hand to care for fish, which is one of their valuable products. There is a benefit, however, in the Confederation. It will accustom all parties to think of self-government, and will prepare the way for separation from the British crown. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one who looks at the case that this separation and the annexation to the United States which is sure to follow, is essential to the prosperity of the country. A religious division is imminent, too, which will probably tend to hasten both these events. The Romanist influence, which has hitherto been dominant in Lower Canada (now Quebec) is going to be neutralized in the Parliament of the Dominion by the strong Protestant majorities of the Upper Province (now Ontario.) This will excite the utmost jealousy and opposition, and the priests and their party will cling to their spoils. They have hitherto been able to control the public school system of the Province of Lower Canada, and they intend to hold the new Quebec in the same grasp. An anecdote of the new Dominion history is interestingly illustrative. Mr. CARTIER, the leader of the French Romanist dominant party, was sent to England to advise the Queen, and to nominate the Imperial Senators. He nominated one Protestant, but placed the point of his representation in an uninhabited and uninhabitable district far from his residence, where land is worth nothing. As the new law requires each Senator to own land worth £1,000 in the district he represents, nothing saved this Protestant representative of the Crown to the Parliament but the patriotic self-devotion of this gentleman, who immediately invested the required £1,000 in worthless swamp land, and qualified himself for his seat, not a little to the disappointment of his enemies, who reckoned upon his advanced age and disinclination to sacrifice his property, to keep his seat vacant, and in their interest.

The people here talk openly and favorably of annexation to the United States. I could not help thinking that if Mr. SEWARD had taken the $10,000,000 which he has paid for Esquimaux and icebergs, and invested it in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, he might have added, within a few years, an empire to this country—an empire of fertile, rich and producing land, held by a people who are bone of our bone and speak our language. Ten million dollars is much money, and nothing is wanted here as much as capital in enterprising hands. Suppose this sum had been divided into twenty parts of half a million each, and the money had been intrusted to skilled and enterprising American manufacturers, who were made partners, and instructed to go in under the Queen's laws and establish mines and manufactories in different parts of these two Provinces. The consequence would probably have been a bond of union with this country, by means of the development of colonial resources with our capital, that nothing would have satisfied short of annexation. Would not this have been statesmanship? We *want* these Provinces, and *they* want us. Geographically, their separation from us is a solecism. They are wonderfully rich in minerals and agricultural resources, and they only need the jog of Yankee enterprise (which they respect and appreciate) and the inspiration of freedom and self-government (which they will soon learn to value,) to take a place with our New-England States. For this position they have an eminent foundation of moral and physical development, of which I have elsewhere spoken.

Affairs in Memphis, Tenn.—The Milliker Case.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Sept. 15.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER arrived here last night to take command of his regiment.

Judge SWAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court is also here.

It is understood that the military authorities will obey the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of young MILLIKER.

Edwin Booth's Engagement in Baltimore Suspended.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

JOHN T. FORD, proprietor of the Holliday-street Theatre, publishes a card in to-morrow morning's papers stating that in consequence of a wound in the hand, received accidentally on Thursday evening last, and by the advice of his medical attendant, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has suspended his engagement in this city for a few days. Otherwise Mr. BOOTH's health is not affected.

Affairs in Richmond—The Vote on the Railway Subscription.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Sept. 15.

The negroes will vote for the first time in this State to-morrow, when the citizens of Richmond will vote on the question of a subscription of two millions of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Col. MALLORY has returned from Farmville, where he has been investigating the cause of the recent riot at that place. His report embraces the same facts as those sent to the press.

The Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

From the Pensacola (Fla.) Observer, Sept. 3.

That our community and persons abroad may be correctly advised as to the epidemical disease prevailing in our midst, we are authorised by three of our practicing physicians to say that from the 2d of July last up to the present, a period of two months and three days, there have occurred two hundred and twenty-three cases within their practice, most generally of a very light type, of which number twenty-seven have died. The disease has been particularly confined to strangers, many of whom were from vessels recently arrived from places where yellow fever existed. Present indications are that there will be no increase, the number of cases having greatly diminished and those sick doing well.

ABEL ADAMS, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., left property to the value of $400,000. Of this he gave $100,000 to his widow, and $50,000 to his adopted daughter, ABBY L. ADAMS; $6,000 to his sister, $2,000 to RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and $1,000 to each of Mr. EMERSON's children. To the Home for Aged Men in Boston he gives $25,000; to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, $15,000; Managers of the Port Society of Boston, $5,000; Boston Asylum and Farm School, $5,000.

THE TURF.

Fall Commencement at Poughkeepsie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1867.

The Fall commencement of the Dutchess County turfmen was opened at Doty's Park yesterday afternoon by a trot for a purse of $150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There were three entries, as follows:

J. V. W. Doty named g. m. Lady Morrill.
G. Sharpstein named s. g. Tormentor.
Dr. Barton named s. s. Paul.

The judges were H. SUTHERLAND, of Washington Hollow; D. S. DOTY, of Poughkeepsie, and J. SALPAUGH, of Madalin. In the pool selling previous to the race, heavy odds were laid on *Tormentor*, *Paul* next, and *Lady Morrill* last. A large number were in attendance and general interest was manifested. At 3 P. M. the horses were called up and started for the

FIRST HEAT—They got a beautiful start; *Tormentor* had the pole, *Lady Morrill* second and *Paul* outside. The *Lady* took the lead, with *Paul* lapping and *Tormentor* a length behind. Before reaching the backstretch *Paul* made a dash and passed the *Lady*, when the latter challenged him in turn, but broke before reaching the half mile, *Paul* going there in 1:17. Going to the three-quarter pole the *Lady* made another dash, when the two trotted elegantly, side by side, *Tormentor* far to the rear. Just before reaching the judges' stand *Paul* made one of his lightning spurts and rushed across the score a half a length ahead of the *Lady*, winning the heat in 2:41. *Tormentor* was evidently in pain from a hurt in the forefoot, and could not trot well.

SECOND HEAT—*Paul* had the pole, the *Lady* taking the lead again, as usual, till the quarter-pole was reached, when again *Paul* made a dash and trotted finely to the advance. On the backstretch the *Lady* made a bad break, but finally got to work and once more challenged *Paul*, they trotting together like a double team, till the *Lady* made still another break, *Paul* having made never a skip. He won the heat in 2:40. *Tormentor's* driver pulled that animal up before he got half around, allowing him to be distanced. During this heat *Paul* made a sudden swerve to one side of the track, crowding *Lady Morrill* a little, and as a consequence, when the horses came up for a decision, the driver of the *Lady* claimed foul and the race, but the judges ruled otherwise and gave the heat to *Paul*. The pool selling was now in favor of *Paul*.

THIRD HEAT—*Paul* had the pole. A fine start, the *Lady* to the lead as usual; *Paul*, however, soon lapped and passed her, the *Lady* breaking badly. On the backstretch she again left the ground, but for a second only. Coming down the homestretch they had it side by side, going like shot out of a gun. Just previous to reaching the judges' stand the stallion broke, when the *Lady* made a dash and went over the score a length and a half ahead, winning the heat in 2:39, amid wild shouting.

FOURTH HEAT—*Lady Morrill* to the pole, and again leading, her driver yelling like a wild Indian, vainly endeavoring to make *Paul* break. The stallion did not act well; he carried his head too high and seemed to be worried; while the *Lady* rattled away lively, looking neither to the right nor left, and keeping the lead to the half-mile turn, where both went up; the *Lady* got to work first, and when both were down to square business, she was two lengths ahead, which distance she kept till the three-quarter pole was reached, when *Paul* again challenged her. Away they went, hammer and tongs, toward the Judges' stand, but the mare had the advantage, and saved herself only by half a neck, winning the heat in 2:41. The excitement at this juncture was very great. All the afternoon the mare had been selling in the pools at the lowest figure, the odds against her having been as eight to one. Now, however, the betting was even.

FIFTH HEAT.—Several attempts were made to get off, when the word was finally given, the mare having a half a length lead at the start. The stallion seemed to be more worried than ever, but he trotted finely. The mare, however, kept the lead, and on the backstretch was three lengths ahead. Coming around the turn on the homestretch, *Paul* made another of his terrible bursts of speed, and closed up the daylight between him and the mare rapidly. Nearing the judges' stand he looked as if he would win the heat, but the mare held her own and passed over the line a neck in advance, in 2:40. The greatest cheering followed. The oldest patrons of the turf dropped heavily, having for the first time in a long while made a miscalculation; while the backers of the mare, who had laid their money on her simply because the odds were so fearfully against her, chuckled with joy over her success and their own stuffed wallets.

The following is a summary:

J. V. W. Doty names g. m. Lady Morrill	2	2	1	1	1
G. Sharpstein names s. g. Tormentor, dist.	0	0	0		
Dr. Barton names s. s. Paul	1	1	2	2	2

Time—2:41; 2:40; 2:39; 2:41; 2:40.

Brutal Murder in Cleveland—A Man Kills his Wife with an Ax.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Sept. 14.

ELIZA FLORIN, wife of FRANK FLORIN, a German, living at No. 28 Minnesota-street, was attacked by her husband at 7:50 o'clock last evening, the weapon used being an ax, and at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning was in a very precarious situation. The husband is a plasterer by trade, about 45 years of age, and has been an idle, drunken, thriftless man about sixteen years. During the greater portion of that time he and his wife have quarreled to a wonderful extent. He often said to the neighbors that he would kill her some day, and at the time of the attack was held in the sum of $100 to appear at the Police Court on Monday morning for abusing her. Policemen in that neighborhood have frequently met her in the middle of the night calling for protection from his brutal assaults. When sober, which was rarely the case, he worked steadily at his trade, and lived in comparative peace at home. But, when intoxicated, he imagined his wife had been inconstant in former years. From all the facts which could be hastily gathered in the night, it can be said, upon the authority of the neighbors, that she was an honest, virtuous and industrious woman.

During the day he occupied his room, very much stupefied with liquor. From surrounding circumstances, it appears he emerged from his room with the ax in hand, and dealt a blow while standing with his back to the door through which the entrance was made. His wife was sitting by a window on the south side of the house, so that when the hall door opened she would be behind it. Great pools of blood were found in that corner, some of which were large enough to form a stream across the floor. The walls, window, table, lamp and chairs were spattered over with blood. The ax crushed the skull on the right side near the temple, cut other severe and ghastly gashes in the face, and marks upon the throat indicate the use of a razor or keen-edged instrument. Two little children, seven and nine years of age, occupied apartments opening into the sitting room. If they had not heard their mother's feeble cry for help, and given the alarm, the work would have been short and decisive. Their piercing screams brought in Mrs. WOLF, a neighbor, and upon her appearance, FLORIN left the house. The children ran to their elder sister, aged 15 years, living with PETER ROOF.

Upon hearing the news she became almost wild with grief, and ran home crying, "Poor, dear mother." The people supposed the mother and father were quarreling again, but when the true state of affairs came to light the excitement was intense. The police of that section were not acquainted with the man, consequently a squad was sent up who knew him for years. After searching in vain throughout the entire neighborhood, the man was caught by JOHN HAYS, a saloon-keeper, who knew him well, on Lake-street. HAYS had heard of the trouble. Officer OSTEMIER took charge of the prisoner, brought him to the station, along with the ax. The helve and blade were separate when found, blood being spattered over both. It is believed the force of a blow caused the separation, and that the blade may possibly have been used on the woman's throat, though the general impression was that the gashes from ear to ear were made with a razor. The razor could not be found. Drs. ESCH and MERRICK were summoned, and believed the woman might possibly live until to-day. If they are successful in saving her life, it will be a most remarkable case in surgery.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A correspondent speaks of Hon. J. J. TALLMADGE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, thus: He has not acted with the Democratic Party for years. In 1865, he was elected Mayor of Milwaukee by the Republicans over the regular Democratic candidate, and was reëlected the following year without opposition.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* learns from several planters in the eastern portion of Richland District, and other districts adjoining, that the continuous rains for the past six or eight weeks have damaged severely the cotton crops to the extent of one-third or one-half the anticipated yield.

The Treasurer of South Carolina, WM. HOOD, Esq., has been instructed by Gov. ORR to notify the Sheriffs of the State that the bills recivable of South Carolina will be received in payment of all tax executions in their hands for collection.

LIPMAN O. DRAPER declines the Democratic nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wisconsin.

The hop crop of Sauk County, Wisconsin, amounts to almost 30,000 bales, worth some $3,000,000, and the cost of picking is about $250,000.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and family, will remain in Taunton, Mass., until the meeting of Congress.

Corn in the northwestern part of Wisconsin has been considerably injured by frost.

Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, will speak in Cincinnati on the 7th of October.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Salzburg Conference—Further Speculations as to its Possible Results—The War Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 30, 1867.

The first act of the new edition of the Napoleonic drama might be called "Le prestige." I think the second act would be properly entitled, "Les faux pas." And the third and last—what will its title be? That is the question which may be decided next year. I wrote to you that I thought Prussia committed a mistake in not provoking the war when the Luxemburg question offered an opportunity. I think so still, and the number of persons here who are of the same opinion is increasing. If I look carefully at the present situation of affairs in Europe, I come to the conclusion that war is imminent. Salzburg, which means peace, has matured that question considerably, notwithstanding all the peace trumpeting of official Austrian and French papers, and all the ambiguous speeches of the Paris sphinx. I think NAPOLEON was decided for war when Prussia, after the victory of Sadowa and Konigsgratz, made these offensive and defensive alliances with the South German States. Instead of dividing Germany into three parts, each jealous of the other, Prussia created a power in Germany which threatened to take the glitter out of France, and to rob the arbiter of the fate of Europe of his glory. War was decided on, and peace proclaimed. That is his position. He had a hand in the peace of Prague, and its stipulations were made in such a manner as to leave a possibility for France to meddle with it. It was first attempted in the Luxemburg, then in the Schleswig affair, which events were only intended to try how far Prussia was inclined to tolerate Napoleonic interference. The result is still fresh in our recollection. Then came the royal visitors to France, who gathered there, as it were, to form a *cortège* for NAPOLEON; but much as his vanity was flattered, there was but little political capital made out of these visits; the alliance business was flat; several royal fish nibbled—none bit. The Emperor of Austria was expected; the greatest hopes were built on him, for he was known to feel still very sore, and inclined to be revenged, if only a little encouraged and assisted. MAX was shot at a very inconvenient time; his brother remained at home, and NAPOLEON, when he wanted to see him, had to invent a plausible pretext for doing so. For such a thing NAPOLEON is never at a loss; a pretext was found, a very sentimental one, a great one, which vulgar and low people cannot appreciate. It cost NAPOLEON something, I am sure, to meet the man whose brother he wronged so much. The greater task of meeting the mother of MAX was saved him by her good sense. She did not come to Salzburg; the Archduchess SOPHIE stayed in Jute, because she had resolved to mourn all her life the untimely death of the most gifted and most amiable of her sons. NAPOLEON would not have inflicted on himself such a painful journey had it not been urged upon him by important reasons. The unity of Germany under the lead of Prussia is the hardest blow, not to the real interest of France, but to his and her Emperor's vanity. The division of Germany into so many principalities was the reason of his political impotence, and still after having done away with dozens of them she was still inferior to France as long as Austria and Prussia, North Germany and South Germany were fighting for the hegemony. The campaign of last year had decided that question, but the jealousy remained, perhaps, even in a higher degree, and thereupon NAPOLEON built his hope of restoring in essence the old state of things. Prince METTERNICH, a windy and sanguine diplomat, and a great enemy of Prussia, was the interpreter of German feeling, and his representations were supported by the tone of the South German newspapers, and even by many that were published in the newly acquired Provinces of Prussia. Preliminary messages were exchanged, and Prince METTERNICH carried those from Austria; in words, that NAPOLEON believed in the possibility to win an ally not only in Austria, but also in the South German Princes, whose independence was threatened by Prussia. Baron BEUST is a good and clever man in his way, very busy, and very important in his own eyes, but a theoretical rather than a practical diplomat. He was much inclined to go hand in hand with NAPOLEON, but only for the maintenance of peace, which is wanted by Austria, and to counterbalance the united power of Prussia and Russia; for BEUST believes firmly in an alliance between these nations, and I think he is right. The alliance exists, perhaps—not on paper, drawn up in paragraphs, but in fact. GORTSCHAKOFF and BISMARCK understand each other; and the better, as their wishes, although diverging, will be reached by the same means and at the same time. NAPOLEON went to Salzburg with the hope of bringing about a South German Confederation under the lead of Austria. The Kings of Wirtemburg and Bavaria did not come, and that project had to be given up. How came on BEUST with his theories? He had everything ready in black and white; and NAPOLEON, to make as much of the situation as he could, entered into these ideas, although he certainly will not deceive himself as to the practical value of all those carefully and logically drawn up theses and conclusions of the Austrian theoretical diplomat, who, although Reichkanzler of Austria, is very green in great politics when compared to NAPOLEON or BISMARCK. No alliance was made in Salzburg, but ideas were exchanged. It was found that the interests of Austria and France were the same, and their ideas upon the situation also. In order not to forget what was said in Salzburg everything was carefully protocoled, and if the contents of the different conversations have been properly considered and reconsidered, and brought into shape, these questions may be followed by some more precise and conceivable results at the next meeting between FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON in Paris, which is said to be likely to take place in the commencement of October.

It is difficult to find out what was really done at Salzburg, for there has been so much written about it, and BEUST himself has given to the Press so many hints, while METTERNICH has done the same, that the small kernel is enveloped in a whole bale of conjectural trash. A half-official Prussian paper—I suspect to influence the elections for the Reichstag—says that there was an intention of forming a South German Confederation with Austria at its head. That is nonsense; for by article IV. of the peace of Prague, Austria is excluded from any such political combination in Germany, and Prussia has made offensive and defensive alliances with Bavaria, Wartemburg, Baden, Hesse, etc., which make any alliance with Austria impossible. The peace of Prague is only one year old, and those conventions with the South German States are still younger; they cannot yet have been made impractical by changes, as it may happen after a number of years; therefore any meddling with that peace would be a declaration of war against Prussia. What such a war means for Austria and also for France I have explained in former letters. Perhaps such an idea crossed the mind of NAPOLEON as a temptation for Austria; but the position of Bavaria must have convinced him at once that such a prospect was not popular in South Germany. There, at least, as far as Bavaria is concerned, they want neither Austria nor Prussia; they dream of a kind of cooperation after the pattern of the old German Diet, in which Bavaria, as the largest State, would play first fiddle. This State, conjoined with Bavaria, as the centre, German Austria and the North German Confederation would be three great European Powers, which connected by the ties of the language, &c., would support each other, &c. This beautiful plan is advocated by Dr. JULIUS TROEBEL, who intends to publish from the 1st of October a paper in Munich, the *Southern Press*, instead of the *Bavarian Zeitung*. It said that that paper was supported by the money of the King of Bavaria, but it is contradicted to-day; and I really believe it is supported by NAPOLEON himself, for this division of Germany in three parts is still better than he expected. All these reports, of course, excite the public, and Baron BEUST is doing in Germany what NAPOLEON is doing on his journey and in his speeches at Arras and Lille—preaching peace. BEUST sent from Gastin a telegram to the Vienna *Evening Post*, that there has been nothing done in Salzburg that could offend any one, and that there has been made no alliance or anything of that kind directed against any Powers. It may be that this is true, but a very different construction may be put upon it. There may not be concluded an alliance for offensive purposes, but arrangements may have been made for eventualities, which would, perhaps, be just as bad as "attacks." Suppose, as is said, that France and Austria had agreed to accept the position as it is—that is, the peace of Prague and the convention with the South German States. Now, if urged by circumstances that might occur—for instance, the free will of one of the States south of the Main—the North German Confederacy overstepped that river, and France were to make a *casus belli* of it, is Austria to go with her also? It is difficult to understand for what other purpose a defensive alliance with France might be made; or does BEUST imagine that the moral power of such an alliance will hinder Prussia from accomplishing her task of uniting Germany? May be that the different circular notes which are prepared by Baron MOUSTIER and BEUST for their political agents may give us some clearer understanding as to the nature of the *entente cordiale* between France and Austria; for these circular dispatches will at least show what these two Powers wish the other Powers of Europe to believe. There is still another combined note in preparation, by which Prussia will be very politely requested to arrange in some way that Schleswig affair, and a similar note has been sent (it is said) by Russia. Now Austria and France may save themselves that trouble. I already stated that an answer to the Danish dispatches has been sent to Copenhagen. The Danish Cabinet wanted to talk over the affair relative to the guarantees required, and Prussia has declared that she is perfectly willing to do so it is said that such a conversation will take place at Berlin as soon as the Danish Cabinet will have selected some persons for that purpose.

The Oriental question was also one of the Salzburg topics, and both FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON agreed that nothing should be done in that affair without the concurrence of England, for which NAPOLEON showed great respect and consideration, and it was wanted to keep the United States from Europe. This influence seems to be much dreaded here both by France and England.

It is stated that NAPOLEON showed FRANCIS JOSEPH, at Salzburg, a copy of the treaty between Russia and Prussia. He always has papers in his pockets, as people in old comedies, and had also one when he saw the Emperor of Austria at Villa Franca; that paper was a forged one—and I am afraid the paper trick would not answer a second time. However, BEUST is already suspicious enough of Russia, and does not want any papers. He and the Secretary of War have sent officers of the Great General Staff to travel in Russia, and to inform themselves about the war preparations there. These are said to be immense. One Major DEURMEL returned from just such an expedition that was extended to the Caucasian frontier. He of course traveled not as a major, but as a spy. The next feeler which will be sent out by France is in reference to Russia, Crete, and in reference to Prussia and the Fortress Mayence. I am rather curious to know how he will manage the latter thing; but I suppose the success with Luxemburg has encouraged him. Now I will tell him one thing—Mayence will *not* be given up, and the asking for it might throw the match into the powder-cask. In Luxemburg there is still one Prussian regiment; it will leave in a few days, but it is noticed that the Dutch Government has not made the slightest preparations to raze the fortifications, which are not so easily done away with. The fortress is still in the most perfect condition, and if war should break out, NAPOLEON would be there before the Prussians, for the French garrisons are nearer. The camp at Chalons is to be dissolved, and the 35,000 men from there are to reinforce the garrisons at the east frontier and northeast frontier. The soldiers on leave of absence for three or six months are called in in France. Some 100,000 recruits will also enter the Prussian army in the first days of November, and another party of the same number will come in May next year. The whole expense for that immense Prussian army and navy is only 73,500,000 Prussian thalers a year! Not to forget it, I will mention here, that trials have taken place at Lysandau these last months with the different systems of breech-loaders, which are very numerous. None of all these guns have been proved equal to the Prussian needle gun, with the exception of the American Peabody gun, which is in several respects still superior. The French Chassepot rifle has given no good results. It is loaded quicker, seven to six is the proportion, but it frequently fails to go off—under thirty-four shots, twelve to fourteen times—and cannot be fired again without the help of instruments, while the Prussian needle-gun may be set right by hand. Its fire is at a certain distance very uncertain. You see people here and in France are making strange preparations for peace. In Austria they have, however, but a poor idea of the peaceable intentions of Prussia and Russia. Cardinal RACSHER said not long ago at a dinner "while the Russian is conquering Tamark and stretching his hands toward old Bactria, he does not forget Galicia or North Hungary, nor Constantinople either." For Great Prussia the Waag and the Danube would be very nice Eastern frontiers. Young Italy, when the ship (Austria) was wrecked would also hurry to seize upon some spars. Meanwhile FRANCIS JOSEPH is very well satisfied with BEUST, and said he blessed the day when BEUST entered the Austrian service. Archkuke ALBRECHT is making a tour of inspection of all the garrisons in Galicia. He is traveling *incognito*. In a few days we will know, perhaps, more about the results of Salzburg. This visit has, to all appearances increased the danger of war, and some people think it even possible that it might surprise us here very suddenly. Prussia is prepared, as I wrote you several times. [To-day was a confidential session of the Staats ministerim (State Department,) the Foreign Office, and to night there will be a session. Count GOLTZ, the Prussian Minister, has arrived from Kissingen. The King is expected to go to Cologne, and then to Baden-Baden and Hohenzollern, where he probably will meet some of the South German princes. The United States Minister, GEO. BANCROFT, had his private audience with the King in Babelsburg in presence of Count BISMARCK, and both gentlemen dined with the King. Mr. BANCROFT is going to-day to Dresden to present his credentials.

DEATH OF A. B. JOHNSON.—ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON died at his home in Utica, on Monday evening. Mr. JOHNSON has been prominently identified with the business and financial interests of Central New-York for half a century. As an author he secured a reputation by several critical and elaborate essays on financial topics, and by a volume on "The Philosophy of Words." He was a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, of generous impulses, of rare sympathy with all that was good and noble, of ripe culture, of extensive acquaintance among men. His life was prolonged beyond the ordinary limit, and closed full of honors. He was the father of Judge A. B. JOHNSON, of this city.—*Albany Journal, Sept*. 11.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Choctaw Tribe—Their Agricultural Pursuits and Their Civilization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHOCKTAW NATION, Indian Territory, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867.

On approaching the Indian Territory from the line of its eastern boundary, after having journeyed for several days through the damp low lands and fever slums along the Arkansas, one readily experiences a delightful contrast. The almost painful monotony of overflowed bottoms, sluggish streams and reeking swamps is abruptly exchanged for the modulations of the prairie, the rugged hill-sides and the clear, hurrying rivers. A sweep of two hundred miles, which I have just concluded, through a tract of country occupied by the five old tribes of civilized Indians, tends only to intensify the agreeable impression and increase the sense of relief.

Such a journey not only affords a convenient opportunity to note the customs and habits of an anomalous race, but it also gives one a cursory glance of a section of the great, undeveloped West, surpassing all others in uncultivated beauty and richness, and, indeed, in every natural resource. I am aware that a contrary and less favorable impression prevails with most of your readers, however, as the result of classing the Indian Territory proper with the vast region north and west of it, commonly denominated "the Plains," and unfruitful in everything, except the "untutored savage" and broad stretches of changing sand.

The oft-repeated story of the burning desert and ice-capped mountains finds no verification here. The horror of being flayed alive, or hashed up for the morning repast of some domestic gorilla forms no part of our cogitations, for as long as he remains on this side of the eastern slope of the Wichitas the scalp of the white man is treated as individual property. Indeed, "big Indian a heap" is not met with in the Indian Territory except in the extreme western portion; and his advent to that track of country occupied by either of the five tribes to whom it was originally assigned would be treated as an infraction of international civilities, and the intruder would be driven from its borders unceremoniously. On the contrary, the dreams of fair fields, the visions of easy fortune, and the beguiling romances of free and unrestricted life in the West, in which so many have delighted to indulge, but afterward regretted their disappointment, may certainly have their realization here in a greater degree than in any other locality west of the Mississippi.

Nature, however lavish, could have done nothing more for the Territory. So much is it superior to Kansas on the north of it, and Texas on the south, that a comparison with them seems out of place. As an agricultural region purely it shares most of the favorable qualities possessed by either of these States, with but few, if any, of their disadvantages. In short, the better characteristics of the North and the South seem to have blended into a unity of completeness along the line of the thirty-sixth parallel.

At the very moment of crossing the Arkansas border at a point where the river cuts the boundary of the State and Territory, dense black swamps and red clay bottoms are replaced by beautiful table lands, heavily wooded, and oak openings, followed by a prairie surface, which extends uninterruptedly southwesterly, with a gradual but continuous slope in the direction of the Texas frontier. This is the country of the Chocktaws, a tribe of Indians long since abandoning the grosser customs of the savage for the but slightly superior conditions of civilization with which they are immediately surrounded.

Geographically, the Choctaws occupy the southeast quarter of the Territory. The general appearance of their country is beautiful in the extreme, and never fails to excite the admiration of all those who visit it from the Eastern States; yet its beauty of extension is by no means the chief feature of interest which it possesses. In point of native capabilities I can hardly recall a parallel. Its climate is more temperate and salubrious, its soil is more fertile and rich, and its productive resources are superior in every respect to those of either of the surrounding States. That which is adapted to cultivation is what might be termed a light loam, and besides having a greater depth, it possesses a color and richness resembling the soil of the alluvial bottoms along the Lower Arkansas.

Nearly every foot of the Choctaw country is arable. Even the more marked portions of uplands sustain a luxuriant vegetation, and when cultivated will grow fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Great fields of grain and tender grass are seen along the streams and valleys, while the most barren of the oak ridges are capable of sustaining immense herds of cattle and horses. Both the prairies and the lightly-timbered lands along the rivers yield to efforts at cultivation with a degree of ease that is truly surprising. The former, unlike those of Indiana and Illinois, have neither a matted nor a boggy surface, but one readily broken up with a plow and single team.

Vegetables of every description, and all kinds of English grain are grown here as readily as in any of the States, and the corresponding yield will compete favorably with that of any chosen locality. The Choctaw country, as well as the remainder of the Territory, is abundantly supplied with wood and water. Great numbers of small streams and rivulets cut it from all quarters on their way to the Arkansas and the Red Rivers, and as rains are always frequent in this latitude, even the cultivated uplands never require irrigation, a resort so necessary and extensive in all the territories north and west of this. Small timber is sufficiently plenty, skirting the stream, while most of the prominent elevations are clothed with an immense growth of cotton-wood, black-walnut and oak.

The agriculture of the Chocktaws is almost wholly confined to the cultivation of Corn. This, too, is their staple article of food. It was produced by them in such quantities prior to the war that its market value was often as low as ten cents per bushel. Corn raising and stock breeding formerly constituted the sole pursuits of the people, and in these they engaged largely. I have met one man who informed me that in one year he sold eighteen thousand head of cattle, of his own raising, at an average price of one dollar per head. A knowledge of these facts induced the rebel Gen. PRICE to select the Chocktaw Country as the line of his last retreat from Missouri to Texas. He tarried here for a week, during which time his crippled and famishing army collected all the corn in the nation, and either devoured or drove off its entire stock. Notwithstanding the Choctaws were all disloyal, they, to this day, mourn over their blighted fortunes, and speak of PRICE as a vampire and a ghoul.

The Choctaws once numbered about twenty thousand souls, but, by contact with the white race, the absorption of other tribes, and a common fate that awaits us all, they have been reduced to less than half that number. Oblivion is rapidly stealing over their name and their nationality. The proximity of their country to a very primitive, not to say dubious, civilization along the borders of Arkansas has tended but to rob them of what little pride of character and moral stamina they once possessed. By their ungenerous legislation, the white man is precluded from settling or remaining in their country unless he shall first take to his "bed and board" some fair Choctaw maiden, "daughter of the arrow-maker," as LONGFELLOW sung. However agreeable this mode of naturalization may appear to the casual observer, no respectable white people have availed themselves of the opportunity to become Choctaw citizens; but large numbers of booted and spurred individuals from the fastnesses of Arkansas, thirsting for connubial felicity, have "accepted the situation."

The emigration from that State has been so extensive and its effects so insidious that the original Chocktaw has no existence except in name. The causes that have bleached his skin and corrupted his Indian nature have robbed him of his native vernacular, and made him unmindful of his tribal organization. Whether the effect of this wholesale intercourse has operated to degrade the people from the State and elevate the character of those in the Territory, or has produced contrary results, is a debateable point. To me the Indian appears to have suffered materially by the admixture, but as this is an ethnological question and not pertinent, I let it pass.

In short, "the noble red man of the forest," a being always vastly more mythical than real, has no fitting representative among the Chocktaws. At present about all that can be discovered of that not very obsequious, but highly metaphorical personage, is a long red feather projecting from a very badly slouched hat. His favorite weapon, the tomahawk, has given way to the [illegible] hoe of the Arkansas settler, while the bow and the quiver, once emblems of heroic valor, have [illegible] substituted [illegible] those other emblems, the "corn cracker" and the wooden plow.

The *esprit* so peculiar and marked among most of the wilder tribes has entirely departed from the Choctaws, while their haughty and consequential nature has given place to indolence and abject servility.

In the general demoralization the negro has played a prominent part. Large numbers of slaves were formerly owned in the tribe, and the influence of the cherished institution on the character and sensibilities of the Indian has not been unlike that exerted by Slavery in other localities. A reliance upon slave labor, which at one time was their sole dependence, served to eradicate completely the little energy they once possessed, so when it was swept away in the common wreck of the institution, the Choctaws found themselves unused to toil, and unequal to the emergency of self-support.

Their abominable intercourse with the negro, and a still more inferior class, to which I have before alluded, is the parent of a common impotency in the present generation, by far surpassing anything in the primitive character of either race.

A slothful nature, a total want of enterprise, and a contiguous civilization that moves backward, are the Goths and Vandals that are fast trampling out the nationality of the Choctaws. As I leave their favored country for the "nations" further west, I cannot but reflect on the seeming folly of the Government in first assigning it to them, and the more apparent one of so long maintaining them in the possession of it.

E. H. H.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

The Sangerfest and the Germans—Politics—Criminal Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867.

I have just returned from the great festival of the German singers at Indianapolis, and must say that I was delighted with what I heard and saw there, with the splendid appearance of our handsome State capital in its holiday attire, with the hospitable spirit manifested by all classes of its population, with the extraordinary perfection of the musical performances at the various monster concerts, and with the interest which the immense audiences evidently took in them. Never before have the people of Indiana been treated to such concerts as these, and I am very sure that the frequent repetition of similar festivals in the different parts of the State would contribute powerfully to the æsthetic education of our population.

But there is still another reason why I am glad that this great festival of the singers has interrupted the usual routine of our conventions, &c. We always knew that a great many Germans lived within the borders of our State, but owing to the comparative smallness of our cities, and to the fact that the Germans of Indiana are not so much addicted to holding State and Mass Conventions as the other elements of our population, we never had any very palpable evidence of the numerical importance of this German part of our population. The vast concourse of Germans at the singers' festival now acted as a real eye-opener. You could hear on all sides exclamations like the following: "Where do all these Germans come from? We never thought there were so many of them here," &c. Now, as there were a great many influential citizens from all parts of the State in Indianapolis during the days on which the festival took place, I am sure that more attention than heretofore will be paid to the Germans. Especially will the politicians take care not to turn again a deaf ear, as they did in our last Legislature, to the modest and sensible demand of the Germans of Indiana, that the German language be taught in the public schools of the districts where the German element is largely represented. There are only in one State (Wisconsin) more Germans in proportion to the total population than in Indiana. These Germans furnished us during the rebellion with 22,000 to 25,000 men, and one of our best Generals, AUGUSTUS WILLICH. Two-thirds of them vote the Republican ticket, and if they are inclined to political ultraism, they are, on the other hand, immovably firm in the good faith, and secure the State to the Republican Party as long as it remains true to itself and to freedom.

Political affairs in Indiana are quiet; still there is already much interest manifested in the selection of the candidates who are to be put on the State ticket. Quite an animated contest is going on between the friends of Gov. BAKER, who advocate the renomination of the latter, and those of Lieut.-Gov. WILL. CUMBACK, who want to have their favorite placed at the head of the State ticket. Both are excellent men, and would conduct the canvass in a most creditable and vigorous manner. I believe, though, that Gov. BAKER will easily triumph over his competitor at the State Convention. What lends additional interest to this contest for the nomination is the belief that the Republican candidate for Governor will not only be elected to that office, but will be sent to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. THOMAS HENDRICKS, whose term expires in 1869. There is a crowd of candidates for the other places on the State ticket.

The Democrats have had some trouble in finding a suitable candidate. A great many wished, at first, that Senator HENDRICKS should make the race, but the Senator does not want to sacrifice himself on the altar of his party. Hence, the leaders of the party resolved at a caucus held last week at Indianapolis, that Hon. WM. HOLMAN, at present Democratic member of Congress from the Fourth District, should be placed at the head of the State ticket. Mr. HOLMAN is a moderate man and will be a strong candidate. The caucus resolved also that silence should at once be imposed upon MILLIGAN and COFFROTH, whose insane ravings against our public schools have created both astonishment and merriment. It is doubtful, however, whether MILLIGAN, who has got some notion into his head that he is the great man of the Democracy in Indiana, will allow himself to be put down in this summary way. Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, it is reported, will bid farewell to Indiana and remove to Kentucky. JESSE D. BRIGHT's laurels probably leave him no rest. His part in Indiana is about played out.

It is stated everywhere that all the eight Republican Congressmen from Indiana will vote with the impeachers at the November session. The Republican Press of the State is nearly unanimously in favor of the measure. Mr. COLFAX, who will commence a series of campaign speeches in Ohio next week, will doubtless state his position in regard to this question, and the report of his first speech is looked for with a great deal of interest.

The declaration of the Indianapolis *Journal* in favor of Gov. MORTON or Major-Gen. THOMAS for President, shows that the Indiana delegation will not vote as a unit at the National Convention, and it is not improbable that it may be split into four factions, consisting of the friends of MORTON, THOMAS, COLFAX, and GRANT, all of whom have most determined and ardent friends in this State. An effort will of course be made at the State Convention to instruct the delegates in favor of one candidate, but it will doubtless fail.

The results of the last important criminal trials in the different parts of Indiana have created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people. In most of the brutal murder cases the juries either disagreed or inflicted a comparatively mild punishment. The assassin PIO, who was tried here at Lafayette as an accomplice of the notorious murderer DELAFORET in the famous and mysterious assassination of CASPAR SOIER, and who is universally believed to be guilty, cheated the gallows again, the jury not being able to agree after a deliberation of thirty-six hours. The prisoner escaped in the first place, was arrested after a chase of 500 miles, escaped again, was rearrested, got a change of venue, and finally the jury, after a long trial, did not agree. He is certainly favored by luck.

W. C.

Mr. Goodrich's Suit Against Congressman Hooper of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 13.

The September law term of the Supreme Court for Berkshire County opened Tuesday, at Lenox, before Chief Justice BIGELOW. The only case of general interest is the action for slander commenced a year ago by Hon. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, late collector of the port of Boston, against Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, M. C., based on remarks made by Mr. HOOPER concerning GOODRICH's connection with the missing $32,000 in the famous J. D. & M. Williams Custom-house fraud settlement. It comes upon a demurrer by the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration. GOODRICH alleges that HOOPER made remarks about him as follows: "1. GOODRICH had not accounted to the department for the amount paid by the Messrs. WILLIAMS, by some $32,000. 2. That in the settlement for the alleged frauds by Messrs J. D. & M. WILLIAMS, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, the amount paid by them was $157,224; that only $125,224 was accounted for, of which $62,612 was credited to the Government, leaving the same amount ($62,612) divided between the collector, the naval officer, and the surveyor; that it was not known what had been done with the balance, amounting to the large sum of $32,000; and it was understood that this settlement was made through the intervention of Mr. SAMUEL A. WAY, and his partner, the late deputy collector; that it was discreditable to the Government to have it generally known that the sum of $157,224 was paid by Messrs WILLIAMS & CO. in a settlement with the Government, and that $32,000 of that sum was not accounted for." GOODRICH, in his declaration, asserts that these remarks by HOOPER are slanderous, as charging him with embezzlement or with bribery. To this the defendant demurs that they are not fairly susceptible of that construction, and are not actionable therefore.

The Grave of Percival.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A correspondent writes that no stone marks the grave of JAMES GATES PERCIVAL—one of Connecticut's most eminent sons. He is buried at Hazel Green, in the far-off State of Wisconsin. Both as a poet and a man of science, his memory merits better treatment than this. For the sake of our State's fair fame we trust that a subscription may at once be set on foot, with a view of erecting some kind of a memorial over the grave of the author of "Clio" and the "Dream of a Day." Or why not bring his remains to his native New-England, of which he once wrote:

"There is no other land like thee,
No dearer shore;
Thou art the shelter of the free:—
The home, the port of Liberty:
Thou hast been, and shalt ever be,
Till time is o'er.
E'er I forget to think upon
My land, shall mother curse the son
She bore."

Can anybody doubt where the man who so sung should find his last home? The greater part of his life, moreover, was passed in Connecticut, and for his faithful services in her behalf, for the honor he has reflected on her name, she owes him a tomb. He was born in the town of Berlin, not from the present boundary of New-Britain, on the 15th of September, 1795; he died at Hazel Green, Wis., on the 2d of May, 1857.

Effects of the Drouth in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier, Sept. 8.

We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting several of our friends from the interior of the State who are well posted on the condition of the growing crops. In some parts it is doubtful if the corn will mature at all, and throughout the whole State the lower leaves are drying up, and it looks as if now ready for cutting, though very many fields must prove a total failure on account of the drouth. Our informants having made a trip through the State are of opinion that neither the extreme northern nor southern sections are suffering so much with the drouth as the central counties of the State. The disastrous results which will follow the long absence of rain, are now painfully apparent, and not more than a half crop, if that much, can be expected. The soil is in dry and hard condition, and in some places the farmers are unable to make any preparations for a wheat crop. Where they are able to cultivate, a cloud of dust follows the plow or harrow as it does a team on the highway. Unless rain falls on it pretty soon, the farmers say they would rather have their wheat in the granary than in the ground. Some who have their ground prepared are delaying in sowing until there is some prospect of its finding sufficient moisture to germinate. Farmers are now purchasing their agricultural implements, and quite a number are visiting this city.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 14, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅝	100	Quick. Min.	21⅛
50,000	do	111⅞	100	West. U. Tel	43⅝
2,150	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C., '62....Small	113⅞	300	do	43
			50	do	43⅛
52,000	do	114⅛	200	Wells Fargo Ex..s30	64
500	do	114⅞	25	Amer. Ex	65⅝
27,000	do	114⅞	100	do	66
11,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	109⅞	4	Am. Ex. Co	65
			5	Pacific Mail	141⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R '65	110	20	do	141⅞
			500	N. Y. Cen	108⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	111	200	do	108⅞
11,000	do	111	800	do	108
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108	400	do	108⅛
			600	do ....2d call	108⅛
3,000	do	108	600	Erie R	69⅞
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New issue	108	200	do b60	69⅞
			200	do ....2d call	69⅞
7,000	do	108	200	Hud. Riv. R	133
500	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser	107	100	Mich. S. & N. I	82⅛
			200	do ....2d call	82⅛
5,000	do ....3d Ser.	107	500	Reading R	102⅞
6,500	Ind. State 5s	95	13	Panama R	310
2,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	66⅛	50	Ill. Central R	121⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s. ...new	65⅛	57	do	121
1,000	Missouri 6s	104⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	104⅛	200	do	87⅛
			500	Chi. & N. W	45⅛
			500	C. & N. W. Pr	70
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	83	200	do	69⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅞	500	Chic. & R. I	103⅞
20,000	do	27⅞	100	do b30	103⅞
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	96	300	do	103⅞
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B	106	200	Clev. & Tol. R	128⅞
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	92	100	Chi., B. & Q	124⅞
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85	16	do	125
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	102	100	Mil. & St. Paul	46⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	66
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96⅛	200	do b30	66
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s	98	100	do ....2d call	65⅞
6,000	L. Dock Bds	99	100	do	65⅞
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	97	100	Tol., W. & W b30	47
10	Bank of Commerce	118	100	do	46⅞
5	Fourth National	109	100	Pitts., F. W. & C	105⅞
500	Wilkesbarre Coal	36	200	do	105
10	Penn. Coal	175			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	West. U. Tel	43	500	M. S. & N. I	82⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	108⅞	100	do c	82
100	do b10	108⅞	100	do b5	82⅛
300	do c	108⅞	100	do	82⅛
100	do s15	108⅞	200	do b10	82⅞
400	do	108⅞	200	Clev. & P	87⅛
600	Erie Railroad	69⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R	129
100	do s10	69⅞	600	do	129⅛
200	do b3	69⅞	200	do s60	129
100	do c	69⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & Pac	103⅞
200	do b10	69⅞	600	do	103⅞
100	Hud. R. R	133⅞	200	do	103⅞
100	Reading R	102⅞	100	do b15	103⅞
100	do	102⅞	100	do c	103⅞
200	do	102⅞	800	Chi. & N. W	45⅞
200	Mil. & St. P. P	66⅛	100	do s20	45⅞
100	do	66⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. P	70
200	do	66	100	P., F. W. & C	105⅞
200	do	65⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Pacific Mail s30	141	200	Reading R	102⅞
100	do b4	141⅛	1900	do	102⅞
100	West. U. Tel s3	43	1000	do	102⅞
300	do	43	100	do s3	102⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R	108⅛	500	do	102⅞
800	do s3	108⅛	100	Adams Ex. Co	66⅛
100	do	108⅞	100	M. S. & N. I	81⅞
100	do b3	108⅞	100	do s3	81⅞
200	do s30	108	200	do	81⅞
100	do s5	108	300	do s3	81⅞
400	Erie R b3	69⅞	100	do b10	81⅞
1400	do	69	200	M. & St. P. Pf	65⅞
400	do	69	100	Hud. Riv. R s3	131⅞
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf s3	69⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
500	do	69⅞	100	Chic., R. I. & P	103⅛
200	do	69⅞	1100	Chic. & N. W	45⅛
100	P., F. W. & C	104⅞	200	do b3	45⅞

MONDAY, Sept. 16—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of August have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for eight months of the current calendar year, in comparison with 1866, same period.

The Import entries for August, 1867, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Aug. 1867.	Aug. 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$13,547,834	$14,560,161
Dutiable bonded	9,340,292	8,123,406
Free goods	844,664	931,856
Total August entries	$23,732,790	$23,615,423

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $540,244, as against $269,221 same month in 1866. The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $10,490,650, or $1,149,758 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $24,882,548, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $12,673,300, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 50½ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1866 was $25,022,610, and the Customs $12,349,761.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the eight months of 1867 and 1866, were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
Total entries	$181,792,246	$212,343,494
Total Marketed	$172,682,887	$194,921,426
Customs paid	81,483,422	91,405,137
Average tariff	47⅛ ⅌ cent.	47 ⅌ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the eight months of 1867, $2,153,546, against $1,795,368 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the eight months of 1867 and 1866 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
January	$21,145,150	$27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,560,301
March	25,615,762	24,224,530
April	20,772,854	23,189,731
May	19,824,793	26,793,558
June	16,990,796	20,652,564
July	19,364,142	24,268,194
August	24,882,548	25,022,610
Total	$172,682,887	$194,921,426

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of August, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$9,472,548	May	$9,340,766
February	11,466,418	June	7,725,135
March	11,977,418	July	9,505,433
April	9,372,701	August	12,623,300

Total New-York duties collected	$81,483,422
Miscellaneous out-port Customs	1,570,833
Total deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office	$83,054,655

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of August were:

	Aug. 1867.	Aug. 1866.
Domestic Produce	$12,116,096	$12,646,004
Foreign reëxported	741,257	277,506
Gold and Silver	1,714,594	1,587,851
Total August clearances	$14,571,947	$14,511,361

The Exports of all descriptions for the eight months of the year were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to Aug 31	1866. Jan 1 to Aug 31
Domestic Produce	$116,930,052	$129,957,616
Foreign reëxported	5,642,803	4,191,280
Specie	40,001,261	53,191,740
Total eight months	$162,574,116	$187,340,636

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,583,556, against the total entries of $6,170,509 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,789,059, against $3,042,586 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $325,328, against $197,336 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,651,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,537 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,333.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Sept. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,389	June	$20,478,305
February	25,494,290	July	2[illegible],030,280
March	21,367,101	Aug	29,739,90
April	25,361,583	Sept. 7	5,4[illegible]8,276
May	21,475,525	Sept. 14	4,583,556

Total since Jan. 1	$191,784,078
Against same date 1866	222,717,424
Decrease since Jan. 1	$30,933,346

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Sept. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	June	$15,103,120
February	15,452,506	July	14,068,861
March	20,475,226	August	12,357,353
April	17,863,596	Sept. 4	2,558,807
May	12,303,545	Sept. 11	1,789,059

Total since Jan. 1	$126,920,720
Against same date, 1866	138 925,955
Decrease since Jan. 1	$12,005,235
Gold, Sept. 14, 1867	144⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Sept. 15, 1866	144⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	June	$6,724,272
February	2,124,161	July	13,519,894
March	1,891,141	August	1,714,594
April	2,261,263	Sept. 7	1,013,959
May	9,843,154	Sept. 14	325,328

Total since Jan. 1	$44,240,548
Against same date 1866	53,849,950
Decrease since Jan. 1	$12,502,432

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	June	$2,782,316
February	1,739,898	July	2,679,712
March	1,913,973	August	3,983,630
April	3,162,783	Sept. 2	1,103,322
May	1,154,879	Sept. 10	211,662

Total since Jan. 1	$21,254,504
Against same date 1866	30,397,184
Decrease since Jan. 1	$9,142,680

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$8,528,584	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,640,713	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,308,370
Aug	12,903,746	Aug	821,086
Sept. 7	2,935,000	Sept. 7	1,186,000
Sept. 14	2,651,000	Aug. 14	283,000
Total	$88,640,655	Total	$43,037,765
To date, 1866	99,262,550	To date, 1866	31,614,165

The Trade of the past week continued active in Dry Goods, both Foreign and Domestic. The rise in Gold caused some dullness in General Foreign Merchandise,* holders being unable to make the difference in price. Gold fell back—as a good many parties expected after the sudden advance to 146⅛—at the close of the week about 2@2½ ⅌ cent. from the highest point, and as this failed to assist the demand for Foreign Exchange, it is not improbable that a further decline in Gold to 143@142½ ⅌ cent. is calculated upon, in advance of further political excitement at Washington. A rise of full one ⅌ cent. was established in the rate for Money at Bank and with private lenders, but a good many of the latter connected with the Foreign Exchanges, are disposed to lend freely at 6 ⅌ cent. because of the continued cheap and almost nominal (1 @2 ⅌ cent. a year) rates for Money on the other side. The Bank of England has run up its stock of Gold and Silver to the equivalent of $121,875,000—four millions being added in a fortnight—and the Bank of France to $190,000,000. The mercantile demand here has not materially increased, but some of the large Banks are accommodating their corresponding Banks at the grain ports of the West by cashing their short New-York Receiveables. The demand from the Brokers in Gold and the Public Funds was quite active near the close of the week, enabling lenders to advance the rate on these collaterals to 6 ⅌ cent., the same as the Stock Brokers generally.

The Exports of the week were light to the date of our regular Custom House return on Wednesday, but there was a decided subsequent decline in prices on the Produce Exchange, which brought in a considerable number of Export orders, leading not only to more business, but to some activity and a rise in freights. An extensive speculation here and at the receiving ports in the West in Grain and Flour is reported to have been organized about ten days or a fortnight since, followed by the usual resort, in such cases, to *croaking* about the result of the harvest and the indifferent prospect (which may be true in some sections of Indiana, &c.,) of the maturing Corn crop. But notwithstanding this effort and the temporary withholding of receipts at New-York by storing Grain at Buffalo, Albany, &c., the market here is declining. In this connection we notice that one of our contemporaries who is bullish on Breadstuffs and bearish on Railway traffic, not only copies all the local complaints of the Wheat yield and of the appearance of the Corn crop, but a comparison of receipts at the Lake ports *as from last January*, in place of the 1st of August, the earliest date from which a fair comparison could be drawn of the effect of the *new* harvest. This might have been better told by the August and September business over the Western Roads and the New-York Central and Hudson River, but a reference to the daily receipts, say at Chicago and Milwaukee this season and last, from Aug. 1, as reported here every evening by telegraph, will show that the recent receipts are on the increase notwithstanding the efforts made by the speculators at the West to hold back their purchases, in the interior, for higher prices. This is especially the case in Flour and Wheat. As to a light general harvest of Grain either South or West, the story is improbable from every point of view. The South and Southwest never grew so much Wheat, and the Corn crop never promised so large a yield, and our neighbor's own columns, if we are not mistaken, told the same story of the Wheat harvest in Ohio, Indiana and the other Northwestern States, not four weeks ago.

It will be noticed from the following course of the Stock Exchange through the week that after an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. in the Public Funds of 1862 and from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. in the Railways—3 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central and 9 on Hudson—the market fell back at the close, with the exception of these two Stocks, to about the figures of Saturday week. Erie 69⅜ as against 69⅜ after selling at 71⅛ ⅌ cent. New-York Central 108⅞ as against 106⅛, after selling at 109⅛.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	142⅞@146⅛@144⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼@115⅛@114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅛@107⅞
First Series, 7-30s	107⅛@107
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s10	1[illegible]⅛@[illegible]7
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	9[illegible]@[illegible]
New-York Central	106⅛@[illegible]
New York and Erie	69⅜@71⅛@69⅜
Rock Island	104⅛@103⅞
Michigan Southern	82⅛@81⅞
Hudson River	126@135@131⅞
Northwestern	46⅛@45⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅞@104⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87⅛@89⅛@87⅞
Reading	102⅛@104⅛@102⅞
Northwestern Preferred	70⅛@71⅛@69⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅞@28⅛@27⅞
Mariposa Preferred	20⅞@20
Cleveland and Toledo	126@130@129
Pacific Mail	143⅜@140⅛@141⅞
Western Union Telegraph	43@44⅛@43
St. Paul Preferred	67⅞@68@65⅞

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 144⅜@⅜@¼ ⅌ cent. At the close of the Room the bid was 144¼ ⅌ cent., as against 142⅞ ⅌ cent. at the close of the previous week, but about 2¼ @2½ ⅌ cent. lower than the extreme advance of the week. The Customs demand of the week amounts to $2,651,000, though more than half of this sum was probably supplied by sales from the Treasury. The exports of Specie of all descriptions amount to only $325,328; the Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury, $283,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed dull, and the rates on London, especially short sight, were depressed for the day's steamers, as cheap as 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent. being accepted.

The advance in the rate for Money to 5@6 ⅌ cent. noticed on Thursday and Friday brought a considerable amount of Money into the Street from the up-town Banks and private Money lenders, but the advanced rates were quite freely paid, 6 ⅌ cent. being the rule on the Stock Exchange. The Public Funds were further weakened by the change in Money and the dull and lower market for Exchange made against 5-20s of 1862–65. The new 5-20's, July and January, were also offered with some freedom at 107⅞ @108 ⅌ cent. The Railway market was less feverish than on Friday, and the fluctuations on New-York Central and Erie not over ½@¾ ⅌ cent. either way. There is a strong bearish interest at work against the market, but at 69 for Erie and 108 for New-York Central, there seemed to be no disposition to press *short* sales. Some use was made, as usual on Saturday afternoon, of the Bank Statement, which reflects a gain of $3,500,000 in Loans, from the better demand for Money, and a loss of $4,500,000 in Greenbacks from the operations of the Treasury Office and some remittances to the West. The Deposits are down $2,000,000.

At 4 o'clock P. M. on the Street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	N. West Pref	70½	69¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114½	114¼	Rock Island	103¾	103⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	107⅞	Fort Wayne	105⅞	104¾
N. Y. Central	108¾	108⅞	W. U. Telegraph	43	43
Erie	68¾	69⅜	Cumberland	34	34
Hudson	133⅞	131⅞	Mariposa, Pref	19⅞	20
Reading	103	102⅞	St. Paul Pref	66⅞	65⅞
Mich. Southern	82⅛	81⅞	Pacific Mail	141⅞	141⅞
Pittsburgh	88	87⅞	Toledo & Wabash	47	46⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅞	65⅞	American Gold	144⅛	144⅛
Northwest	45⅞	45⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	142	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	107⅞
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	140	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅞
6 ⅌ cent., coup, 1868	140	5 p. ct. reg. 1871	115
6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	117
100 & 1,000, '81	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	111⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	109⅞	10-40 reg	99⅛
5-20 cou., small	113⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	110⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Indiana 6 ⅌ ct. War Lo	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ ct. War Lo	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War l'n	96
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c	66
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100	Tennessee new bds	65⅛
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	106⅛	Tennessee 5s. new bds	62
Illinois reg. 1860	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex c	50
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	Georgia 6s	73
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	North Carolina 6s, ex c	53
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri 6s	104⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	104⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101	California 7s	127⅛
Illinois war loan	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	118⅛	Shoe and Leather	111
City	200	Corn Exchange	121
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	104⅛
National	110	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107⅛	Commonwealth	109
State of New-York	110	Importers' & Trad's	117⅛
Commerce	117⅛	Park	152
American Exchange	118	Manuf's & Merch'ts	106
Bank of North Am's	108	Central National	107⅛
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108⅛
Irving	106	Oriental	140
Metropolitan	132		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M	90
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	83
Erie 7s, 3d ind, 1883	98	Tol. & W. 2d M	80⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind, 1888	88	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds	79
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	101	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	105⅛	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	95
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s '82	113	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is	90⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M	111	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102⅛
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M	92	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	103
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	105⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	89
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	80	Chi. & A. S. F. 1st M	102
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	87
Cen. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	75
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	95	Mil. & St Paul 1st M	85
Han. & St. Jo. conv	85	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	103
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $453,000; receipts for gold notes, $667,000; total receipts, $3,451,390 97; total payments, $1,197,965 08; balance, $119,381,287 70.

The Treasury balances have increased since last Monday about $5,000,000, of which £3,000,000 was probably drawn from the Banks to pay for Gold and on other accounts, and $2,000,000 received in Greenbacks from Washington for early disbursement here. The Banks hold this morning about $65,150,000 in Greenbacks as against $64,960,000 three weeks ago (return of August 24,) and their Deposits are almost identically the same. They probably hold, however, a smaller surplus of National Bank Notes, the Western demand having been mainly supplied with this currency.

A letter professing to be from a well-posted authority on the Schuylkill coal trade having been privately circulated in Wall-street by way of bearing the Reading Road, the following has been elicited from one of the officers of the Company, addressed to a Stock Exchange firm, under date of the 10th inst.:

"Your letter of 7th inst. is received. Your correspondent is correct as to the capacity of the Reading Road. Our shipments of coal from our shipping depot on the Delaware River are materially less than to the same period last year when there had been an unparalleled increase in our coal business. Our coal tonnage, however, is in excess of that of 1865, and from now till the close of the year we think it will be larger than during the same months in 1866. Your correspondent is in error about our other traffic, which is very large and satisfactory; and his speculations as to the profits of this year as compared with those of the last, are exceedingly erroneous. It is our invariable rule not to give exact figures except in our annual report."

The following, from a financial source at Nashville, is interesting to holders of Tennessee Bonds.

"In answer to yours of Aug. 28, (which I have delayed until I could procure the information in a reliable form,) I have from the forthcoming report of the Comptroller of State as follows:

The entire taxable property of the State is $230,357,631.	
The rate, $4 50 per $1,000, producing	$1,036,609
Revenue from Clerks of Courts	350,000
Revenue from poll tax	195,000
Total exclusive of railroads*	$1,589,609

The Comptroller has not made out all the liabilities of the different railroads for interest. Receivers have been appointed for several, which will insure the net earnings to the State, and the certainty that other receivers will be appointed for any that may default in January next, will have a salutary effect on the remainder. The Comptroller has decided that the railroads must comply with the letter of the law and pay the interest into the treasury fifteen days before it falls due in New-York. I know that Gov. BROWNLOW intends to pay the interest promptly if there is any virtue in energy, and if the officials who have charge of it will not do so they must expect to be removed, so far as he has the power.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the

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* Liable for about $1,500,000 per annum for interest on $25,000,000 of bonds advanced, by way of first lien, for their construction.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway Trust for the following note, and would recommend Certificate holders to call at once at the office for fuller information to be had in the recent report of the Trustees, (in pamphlet form,) and in the Programme of the Amendments for reorganizing the Road and its transfer from the Trustees to the Certificate holders.

The information relating to this Trust is given for your use as you may deem proper. The inclosed plan of reorganizing the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, [Report and plan to be had at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-street.] was presented to the Certificate holders at their meeting on the 10th inst., for their consideration. The meeting was unanimous in favor of its adoption and recess was taken from day to day to enable the votes to be registered. The whole amount of Certificates outstanding, preferred and common, is...$23,579,788 26

A three-fourth vote is required to be represented, viz	17,684,841 20
Up to this time of writing the votes recorded amount in all to	19,100,357 46
all in the affirmative.	
Showing a surplus over three-fourths of	1,415,516 26
The vote necessary to carry the measure is two-thirds of the three-fourths	11,789,894 13
The actual majority thus far in favor of the plan is	7,310,463 33

The register will be closed to-day, (Sept. 14,) as no further votes are required.

The Trustees will take immediate steps to reorganize the Ohio and Mississippi Company in accordance with the plan adopted.

Any information relating to the Trust I will be happy to furnish at any time you may desire.

We shall publish in a few days copies of the reports of the Chairman of the Trustees, and the General Superintendent of the Road which were read at the meeting of the 10th inst. I will send them to you.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	47	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	10,328	Malt, bushels	3,994
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	70
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	50,900	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	99,884	Whisky, bbls.	575
Rye, bushels	800	Petroleum, bbls.	4,977
Oats, bushels	225,544		

ASHES—Are in demand and steady at $9 50@$9 62½ for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 264 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former quotations. Java at 24½c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request since our last at declining prices. Middling grades, 25c.@26c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,150 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 1,720 bales; sales and resales, 6,800 bales; exports since Monday, 1,307 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	1,720
Receipts last week	4,120
Receipts preceding week	5,678
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	4,855
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	436,157
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,307
Exports since Sept. 1	2,385
Exports since Jan. 1	331,675
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	42,800

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for since our last at about previous prices, though closing less buoyantly for all other than the high grades, which are not plenty, and are not offered freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 25; very poor to good extra State at $9 65@$10 55; good to choice extra State at $10 60@$11 20; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 25
Extra State	9 65@11 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 25@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 75

Southern Flour is quiet, and less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $9 75@$13 75 for new, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $5 50@$7 75 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $6 for City, $6 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 230 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—A fair active inquiry prevails to-day for desirable lots of Wheat, especially of Spring, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, including White Michigan (a small lot) at $2 71; Amber Western (Winter) part at $2 45; No. 1 Spring, to arrive here, at $2 20@$2 27½; No. 2 do., at $2 18@$2 20; No. 3 do., to arrive by Oct. 20, at $3 10; White Genesee on private terms; Amber State at $2 45; White Southern at private terms; Amber do. at $2 40, and White California at $2 63@$2 70 ℔ bushel. Corn has been quite briskly sought after again to-day, and prices have advanced full 3c. ℔ bushel, from the lowest figures of yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, at $1 18@$1 21 for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 18@$1 20 for do. in store; closing at $1 20@$1 21 for prime, in store and afloat, and $1 15@$1 18 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand to-day; sales 3,100 bushels, including State at $1 48, and Western at $1 39 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive; 3,500 bushels of the latter sold at, in part, at $1 55@$1 57 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in demand and firmer. We quote New Western at 67c.@68½c., chiefly at 68c. ℔ bushel, closing less buoyantly; sales 156,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville bound to the Hudson River during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 13, 1867: J. G. Cullen, Rochester, flour; H. N. Holt, Buffalo, corn; L. Rhodes, Buffalo, wheat; Flag Ship, Little Falls, malt, &c.; W. H. Tallmadge, Buffalo, rye; A. W. Horton, Buffalo, wheat; Frank Williams, Buffalo, rye; Frank Bruce, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Crounse, Buffalo, corn, S. H. Palatin, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Minnie F. Howe, Buffalo, corn; C. A. Pool, Buffalo, corn; George Harris, Buffalo, corn; Frank and Jennie, Buffalo, oats; A. M. Dodge, Oswego, corn; F. Wellington, Buffalo, wheat; Alanson Moore, Buffalo, corn; N. H. Wolte, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Giles Hawley, Buffalo, corn; Queen City, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Jerry Thistlewite, Buffalo, oats; A. T. Briggs, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Doubleday, Buffalo, corn; Charles Squires, Buffalo, barley; R. R. Johnson, Buffalo, oats; A. F. Wolcott, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Keokuk, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River bale has been in less request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 55c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Were in pretty fair demand and steady, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 48,950 hides and 77 bales hides. Sales 17,700 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 20½c. gold, usual selection; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11 lbs., 23½c. gold, usual selection; 1,650 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., 21c. gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, Kips, to arrive, 13 lbs., 23½c. gold, usual selection; 800 Dry Orinoco, 21½ lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Central America, 20 lbs., 17½c. gold; 650 Dry Porto Cabello, 24½ lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Matamoras, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Texas, 24 lbs., 23c. currency; 600 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., 10½c. gold, usual selection; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 13c.@13½c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 223,100, (same time last year, 177,500—year before, 200,000,) and 178 bales, as follows: 167,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 17,000 Dry Rio Grande; 7,000 Dry California; 11,500 Dry Orinoco; 1,000 Dry Matamoras and Tampico; 3,700 Dry Porto Cabello; 3,500 Dry Central American; 2,000 Dry Savanilla; 900 Dry Maracaibo; 6,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 1,500 Wet Salted Falkland Islands; 178 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Weitzel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand this week has been more general than for some time past—both jobbers and manufacturers buying in moderate quantities. Sales of the week slightly in excess of receipts. Prices rule steady. Supply in dealers' hands fairly assorted. Oak Sole—Business has been rather quiet for middle and heavy weights; prices are about 1c. ℔ lb. easier; light Leather and offal are in good request at full figures. The stock in dealers' hands is increasing, and the supply is well assorted. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 38,000 Sides." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 38c.@53c.; English Islands at 54c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25½; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@ $2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 28 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—In less demand and heavy, closing at 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 14½c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 29c.@32½c. for Refined, in bond, and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, closing heavily. Sales since our last 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $24 65@$24 85 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 75, regular way; $23 75@$24 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $20 50@$21 for Prime, and Extra Prime, and $24 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, deliverable in January, seller's option, at $22 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 12c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 470 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand; sales 145,000 lbs. ice-cured at 13½c.@13½c. for long clear and for Stretford, and 13½c. for short rib, ℔ lb. Lard has been less buoyant; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c., the latter an extreme price, ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive and heavy at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter continues in good request at 25c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 6c.@15c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	30 @40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	28 @38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℔ lb.	32 @33
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	28 @30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	32 @33
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	27 @30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	23 @25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	17 @23
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℔ lb.	9 @10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb.	11½@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	12 @13
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb.	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	6 @ 8

SKINS—Deer have been pretty freely purchased during the week, the sales having amounted to 10,000 lbs. Central American, part at 42½c. gold; 12,000 lbs. Sisal, 20,000 lbs. California, 5,000 lbs. Western and 2,000 lbs. other descriptions on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 48c.@50c.; San Juan, 42½@45c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 50c.@52½c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat are in moderate request only, the advance in gold having had a tendency to restrict operations. Mexicans are held beyond the views of buyers, and other grades, though nominally low, above what the market for morocco will warrant. We quote: Tampico, 45c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 31c.@32c., in gold, ℔ lb. Curacao, 42½c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been in less requet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 165 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c.; 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 49,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 230 bbls., in bond, at 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted much firmer to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 30,000 bushels Corn, on private terms; 55 hhds. Tobacco, part at 27s. 6d. ℔ hhd.; 300 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 15s. ℔ ton. Shipowners were asking on Grain, to Liverpool, 6d. by sail and 8d. by steamer, ℔ bushel. For a continental port, direct, a ship with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 1½d. ℔ bbl. For Bordeaux, a bark from Baltimore, with Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. ℔ hhd. For Cork and a market, a brig with Corn, at 6s. ℔ quarter. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 50 tons Whale Oil, at 25s., and 50 tons Quicksilver at 20s. ℔ ton.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 58th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.

(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.

(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, Sept. 4, 1867.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Second Military District, North and South Carolina, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck. The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

General Office of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

Office of Assistant Quartermaster-General, No. 17 State-st., New-York City, Sept. 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the necessary LABOR AND MATERIALS for the alteration and addition of the "Post Hospital" at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at this office. Builders proposing to bid are invited to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ($3,000) three thousand dollars for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for alteration and addition to Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., and A. Q. M. G.

Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Office of General Superintendent, Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE OR COMBINED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon of the 25th inst., for the privilege of transacting an express business on the main line of this Company from New-York to Easton, and the following branch and connecting roads:

NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.
BOONTON BRANCH OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
SUSSEX RAILROAD.

The Company reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any or all bids if deemed advisable.

Further information will be given upon application to the undersigned, to whom all proposals should be addressed.

A. F. BERTHOUD,
General Supt. Morris and Essex R. R. Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at the 5 o'clock train from New-Haven, a POCKETBOOK containing about $5 and a diamond pin. The finder will send the property to the office of Messrs. MAN & PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., and receive the above reward.

FOUND—A DRAFT ON MESSRS. BECKETT & CO., Leeds, drawn to the order of JAMES GAUKROGER. The owner can have the same by applying to Mr. KLEIN, No. 24 Mott-st., New-York. Other papers please copy.

MASONIC.

EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 195,
F. & A. M.

The regular communications of the Lodge will be resumed this MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 P. M.

R. H. JARMAN, Master.

J. Parker, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—THE PASTOR OF the Presbyterian Church of [illegible] and Lead gratefully acknowledges receipt of $100 to pay funeral expenses and aid widow and orphans of a deceased servant. Also, $20 from J. D., Esq., to place a worthy family in a self-sustaining position.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING!
GRAND OPENING!

On MONDAY, Sept. 16, at

R. H. MACY'S.

Having completed the NEW EXTENSION to our establishment, and thoroughly stocked it, we are prepared to say to many of our old and valued customers who were unable during the last season on account of the crowd to gain admittance to our counters, that we have ENLARGED OUR DEPARTMENTS, so that we now have an abundance of room, and are enabled to offer every facility and convenience in buying.

GRAND OPENING!
GRAND OPENING!

We shall open on MONDAY, Sept. 16, A magnificent selection of

REAL LACES

at astonishingly low prices.

REAL BLACK THREAD BARBES in beautiful designs, from 90 cents upward.

We are selling for $2 a Barbe worth $4, and we are selling for $4 a Barbe worth $7.

A choice selection of Real Points, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes, Thread, Blondé, Guipure, Maltese and Cluny Laces AT POPULAR PRICES.

Real Cluny Laces, broad and elegant patterns, at $1 50 per yard, worth $6.

Real Valenciennes Edgings at only TEN CENTS A YARD!

Also, a complete assortment of Imitation Laces, Edgings and Insertings. Real Point, Point Applique, Thread, Valenciennes, Maltese and Cluny Collars in the most recent shapes and designs.

LACE SHAWLS, LACE VAILS, LACE SLEEVES AND WAISTS, Illusions, Dotted Nets and Laces.

GRAND OPENING!
GRAND OPENING!

We open at our Embroidery Counter THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT to be found in this City.

Embroideries of all descriptions, both in machine and needle work, from the cheapest and most substantial Hamburg and Scotch goods to the FINEST FRENCH NEEDLE WORK imported to this country.

Prices and quality will be found on examination to suit the popular taste.

GRAND OPENING!
GRAND OPENING!

We will open on Monday, Sept. 16, Our Fall importation of RIBBONS.

We guarantee to sell for the least money THE BEST BONNET RIBBON to be found in this City.

LOOK AT OUR TRIMMING RIBBONS All colors, All shades, to match almost anything worn in the present fashion.

LOOK AT OUR SASH RIBBONS!
Elegant Plain Sash Ribbons!
Elegant Striped Sash Ribbons!
Elegant Watered Sash Ribbons!

All of prime quality and at prices to tempt every one to buy.

We shall open On Monday, Sept. 16, Our Fall importation of

BONNET VELVETS

and VELVET RIBBONS, Splendid quality of goods in all the most desirable shades, including BLUE MEXIQUE, GARNET, CHERRY, BISMARCK, and all these beautiful shades of BROWN to match the bronze goods now so popular.

COLORED SATINS

that we have promised to so many of our customers, we expect to arrive during the week.

GRAND OPENING!
GRAND OPENING!

We shall open on Monday, Sept. 16, a full and stylish assortment of DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, of the most recent importation.

Ladies will find at our Trimming Counter THE MOST ELEGANT and RECHERCHE PASSEMENTERIES, REAL FRENCH GOODS, at reasonable prices.

OPEN GIMPS, DROP AND SILK FRINGES. JET ORNAMENTS. SATIN PIPINGS, and the newest styles of fancy Buttons.

Also, a complete assortment of FANCY JEWELRY, FANS, &c.

A fine selection of FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNET-FRAMES, &c.

We design keeping during the season a select stock of ROUND HATS in the most popular styles, in Velvet, Felt, Beaver and Plush, and shall open this week an assortment of the NEWEST SHAPES at POPULAR PRICES!

GRAND OPENING!

We shall open on MONDAY, Sept. 16, our Fall importation of

KID GLOVES!

All our customers know that we import DESCHAMP'S FRENCH KID GLOVES! and we have only to say that we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves, and that we

GUARANTEE

every pair that is sold.

GRAND OPENING!
GRAND OPENING!

On MONDAY, Sept. 16, we shall open a full line of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Children's LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Plain, Hemmed, Hemstitched, Tucked, Embroidered and Colored Bordered, at popular prices.

A special line of Ladies' SPEAR HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, at very low prices! A great bargain!

Also a full assortment of the best French Bone Corsets, at reasonable prices.

A full line of Courtauld's best BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES and Crape Goods AT POPULAR PRICES!

CASH'S RUFFLINGS! ALEXANDRA RUFFLINGS! VICTORIA RUFFLINGS! and all the popular undertrimmings.

GRAND OPENING!

A full line of YANKEE NOTIONS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., of every description, and best quality, both imported and domestic, at POPULAR PRICES!

GRAND OPENING!

We shall open on MONDAY, Sept. 16., a full line of French, English and German HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, and NOVELTIES in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ladies' and gents' LINEN COLLARS, GENTS' SHIRTS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND OPENING!
Grand opening!

On MONDAY, Sept. 16, we shall open our Fall stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS AND DAMASKS, GENERAL WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, DRESS LININGS AND FACINGS, TABLE-COVERS, TIDIES AND DOYLIES.

A special line of VESTIBULE LACES and LACE CURTAINS AT POPULAR PRICES!

R. H. MACY.

14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of LINEN DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS, of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. Also, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

F. DE PERCEVAL, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place.—Infants' Wardrobes, Children's Cloaks and Suites, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.; Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps and Bonnets, &c.; French Lingerie for Ladies and Children; large Stock of Embroidered Yokes for Chemises and Night Gowns; handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bedclothes; Stamping and Stamped Goods.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, (ALL WIDTHS.)

BLACK AND COLORED RIBBON VELVETS, (All widths.)

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, FOR SUITS AND TRIMMINGS.

The finest assortment to be found in the City, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open the finest selection of PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, "BROCADES," "GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED," "MOIRE ANTIQUES," "SATINS," &c. In all the most Fashionable Designs and Colorings.

ALSO, An unsurpassed Assortment of BLACK SILKS AND SATINS. "CASHMERE DE SOIES," "DRAP DE FRANCE," "FAILLES," "DRAP DE LA REINE," "SATIN DE HOLLANDE," (FANCY BLACK AND WHITE, &c., &c.,) From all the most CELEBRATED LYONS MANUFACTURERS, And at VERY LOW PRICES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have now open a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOES, REPS, POPLIN ALPACAS, COURTAULD'S CELEBRATED VAIL AND TRIMMING CRAPES, WINCEYS, AND FANCY WOOL AND SILK POPLINS, PLAIDS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, CRAPE SETS AND BLACK BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LADIES' GENTS' AND MISSES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SILK, MERINO AND LAMBS' WOOL UNDERGARMENTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HOSIERY, English, French, German and Balbrigan, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FELT GAITERS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS, In Plain and Carved Ivory Handles.

ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH POINT LACE SHAWLS.

FLOUNCINGS, SASHES, HANDKERCHIFS, SETS COIFFURES, BARBES, TRIMMING LACES, &c., in new and splendid designs, (some exclusive.)

PARIS EMBROIDERIES, IN SETS, BANDS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

ALSO, MACHINE BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, PLAIN, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, HEMMED, TAPE, AND COLORED BORDERED LADIES' AND GENTS' LAWN, FRENCH AND IRISH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

And a choice selection of PARIS EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, just received. The most complete stock, and at the lowest prices to be had in the City.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, EMBROIDERED BAPTISMAL ROBES, MERINO SUITS, UNDERCLOTHING, CAPS, HOODS, &c. In stock and to order.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

are now offering BARGAINS to purchasers of FAMILY LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, LUNCH CLOTHS, (in colors,) ELEGANT DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, AND DOILIES, en suite.

DAMASKS AND DAMASK TOWELS. FANCY BORDERED TOWELS, BATH do., AND TOWELINGS, in great variety.

LINEN STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS. ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS, LANCASTER AND MARSEILLES QUILTS, COTTON FLANNELS, SKIRTINGS, HOOPS, GINGHAMS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, &c.,

Together with a full and varied assortment of WHITE GOODS, of every description, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FABRICS IN CLOTHS, Suitable for LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. FANCY SCOTCH AND ENGLISH TWEEDS, ENGLISH MELTONS, PLAIN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS, OVERCOATINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDUROYS, &c.

ALSO, A FINE LINE OF OPERA PLUSHES, VELOURS, HONEYCOMB CLOTHS, &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRY GOODS.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have now open a splendid line of CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, (From one to four buttons,) IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS.

MANCHETTE GAUNTLETS, BUCK GAUNTLETS, "CHOSSON'S" PREMIER CASTOR GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

CALF, DOG-SKIN, "GANT DE SUEDE," PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND MISSES' WOOL MITS, TAFFETA PLUSH-LINED. MEN'S WOOL AND PLUSH-LINED CALF GLOVES. MEN'S DOG-SKIN, CALF AND CASTOR GLOVES. BUCK DRIVING-GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

The finest assortment to be found in the City, and AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
FALL IMPORTATION—1867.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer on MONDAY, SEPT. 16, a superb collection of the LATEST NOVELTIES IN LONG and SQUARE INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS, EMBRACING SOME VERY CHOICE SPECIMENS.

ALSO, A VERY FINE SELECTION OF STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have just opened a large and choice stock of FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY, SQUARE DOUBLE-FACED FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, a new and beautiful article produced this season.

ALSO, STRIPED VELOUR SHAWLS, entirely new; SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED SHAWLS; LADIES' AND GENTS' CARRIAGE AND TRAVELING RUGS, together with a large and well-selected stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHAWLS, in every variety, AT POPULAR PRICES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

are now offering a full line of all the newest fabrics introduced this season, viz.:

IMPERIAL AND HONEYCOMB POPLINS, ABERDEEN AND FRENCH WINCEYS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, OMBRE STRIPED AND PLAID FRENCH VELOURS, BIARRITZ AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, FIGURED OTTOMAN VELOURS, FRENCH REPS, MERINOES, PLAIN AND PRINTED DELAINES, STRIPED CASHMERES AND PRINTED FLANNELS, the finest assortment to be found in the City, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT KINZEY'S, 645 BROADWAY. FORMERLY OF EIGHTH AVENUE. ON MONDAY, NEW FALL GOODS. POPULAR TRADE. POPULAR PRICES.

NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT. EVERY WIDTH AND COLOR IN RIBBONS. SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS. NEW STYLES IN FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND WREATHS, BONNETS AND HATS. NEW SHAPES IN FRAMES, BONNET VELVETS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT. SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c., 75c. dozen. FRINGES, GIMPS, BRAIDS, &c., &c. BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS IN EVERY STYLE. 500 PIECES BUGLE GIMPS, 50c. piece. TRIMMING VELVETS, EVERY COLOR. RICH SILK TRIMMINGS.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT. 2,000 DOZENS KID GLOVES. 1,000 DOZENS EXCELLENT KIDS, 50c. pair. ANOTHER LOT FRENCH KIDS, 63c. pair. SPLENDID KIDS, IN GENTS, $1. AT $1 WE HAVE A LADIES' KID AS GOOD AS ANY AT $1 50. GENTS' FRENCH KIDS AT $1. FANCY GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE. JOB LOTS OF HOSIERY CHEAP.

LACE DEPARTMENT. TRIMMING LACE IN EVERY STYLE, WHITE AND BLACK. LACE VAILS. IMITATION POINT LACE COLLARS, 12½c. RICH LACE COLLARS. 2,000 PIECES VALENCIENNES LACES, 50c. AND 100 PIECES. 10,000 LADIES' FINE LINEN COLLARS, 5c. LINEN SETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED. 500 PIECES CLUNY LACES, ALL WIDTHS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. YARD. NEEDLEWORK BANDS AND EDGINGS.

FANCY GOODS. CLARK'S GENUINE 200 YARDS SPOOL COTTON, 8c. EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTONS, 3c. SPOOL. PINS, FULL PAPERS, 4c.; TAPES, BRAIDS, SILKS, ORNAMENTS, ALL UNDER PRICE. HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD. SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BUTTONS. FANCY GOODS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, PINS, &c. &c. AUCTION LOTS OPENING EVERY DAY. GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT. LADIES' FINE TAPE-BORDERED, 10c. LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. MISSES' LINEN HEMSTITCH DO., 12½c. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 31c. 40c., 50c., 75c. 500 LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25. GENTS' LINEN, READY-HEMMED AT 25c. 300 DOZENS FINE HANDKERCHIEFS.

AT KINZEY'S ONLY STORE, NO. 645 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL DRY GOODS.

Comprising MOIRE ANTIQUE, COLORED SILKS and SATINS of all shades and qualities. BLACK GROS GRAIN, FAILLE and TAFFETAS, of the best makes, very cheap.

RICH DRESS GOODS in IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS; the largest assortment ever offered by us. VELOURS DE RUSSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMANS, and some of the greatest Paris novelties for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS. BROCHE, KNICKERBOCKER WINCEYS, GROS DE TOURS, very desirable, with a large assortment of MERINOES and other DRESS GOODS, suitable for all classes. Some GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety; also, 300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS, from 45c. to $1, very cheap.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, A very full assortment at low prices.

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, in full assortment.

500 DOZEN OF THE CELEBRATED "TREFOUSSE" PARIS KID GLOVES, from auction, in all shades at $1 25 per pair, said by good judges, to be equal to those sold elsewhere at $2.

SHAWLS in PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY, and all other celebrated makes of shawls, in long and square.

ALSO, 250 LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, from auction, at less than gold cost.

BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS, in all widths, at great bargains.

CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS in GREAT VARIETY. CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER in the newest and most desirable styles.

THE CONTEST WAXES HOTTER.

"Lay on Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries hold, enough!"

We shall give to our customers this week the CHEAPEST LOTS OF MUSLINS, PRINTS AND AUCTION GOODS, ever sold in this city; 20,000 yards of YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN, ALMOST LIKE THE WAMSUTTAS, for the low price of 12½c. a yard. Also, 20,000 yards of UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, fine and wide, for the same price; either kind is worth 18c. or 20c. Cheaper Muslins for 6c., 8c. and 10c.

LONG CLOTH MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c.

We shall also sell 15,000 yards of genuine MERRIMACK PRINTS for 1s. a yard. Big lots other Prints for 8c., 9c. and 10c. Buyers may come from far and near without fear of this advertisement being deceptive. These 12½c. Muslins and Prints are the same goods sold all over the City for 18c. and 20c.

COME AND SEE
AUCTION LOTS BLANKETS, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ONE LOT $4 50 a pair, worth $7.
IMMENSE LOT AUCTION ALPACAS.
DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, MERINOS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at any price you wish.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 25c.; former price 37½c.
AUCTION CRASH, 6c. and 8c.
GOOD GINGHAMS, 12½c.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c., very cheap, from the late sales.

Don't forget those splendid Muslins at 12½c. a yard, nor our genuine Merrimack Prints for one shilling.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

A full and desirable assortment for Fall and Winter. ALSO, low-priced LACES and EMBROIDERIES in great variety, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FRENCH AND DUBLIN POPLINS, PLAIDS, REPS, MERINOES, &c., &c., &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

244 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS!
COMFORTABLES!
QUILTS, &C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A complete assortment, embracing some of the finest goods in the market, which are offered wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices. Also, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, in all the popular makes, retailed at wholesale prices. SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order; TOWELS, TOWELING, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

QUILTS.

Especial attention is called to our stock of WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA, CROCHET, LANCASTER, ALLANDALE, HONEYCOMBE, and other styles of QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, BERTH, CRIB and CRADLE SIZES.

BLANKETS.

Also, BLANKETS from the commonest to the finest quality to be found in the market, and all the various sizes.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS AND FEATHERS.

ALSO, IRON FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HATSTANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS, WASHSTANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS, GARDEN CHAIRS and SETTEES, &c.

Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, steamboats and public institutions, will find it to their interest to examine the goods and prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, BROCATELS, STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS, CRETONNE CHINTZES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, COMPRISING ROBES, JACKETS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND A SELECTION OF MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, White and Colored, at $1 25 each.

ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 16, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RICH EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES, BROCADE TAFFETAS, IN ORIGINAL DESIGNS, FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION. SILK SCARFS AND SASHES, THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTY. COLORD TAFFETAS and POULT DE SOIES, ANTIQUES, IN ENTIRELY NEW SHADES. BLACK ANTWERP SILKS, DRAP DE LA REINE, and SATIN DU HOLLAND, NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN NEW-YORK, with a full selection of BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS AT POPULAR PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GREAT ADDITIONS

will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 16, to our present ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BLACK THREAD AND POINTE APPLIQUE SHAWLS. POINTE GAZE AND APPLIQUE SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, BARBES AND COIFFURES. Just received from Paris by latest steamers.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

FOR FALL AND WINTER. A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED, COMPRISING EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMAN REPS, VELOURS, POPLINS, WINSEYS, BOMBAZINES AND CRAPES, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 16, the following BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

8-4 LINEN DAMASK, $1 per yard.
EXTRA LINEN DAMASK, $1 10 per yard.
NAPKINS $2 50 per dozen and upward.
10-4 LINEN SHEETING, $1 25 per yard.

A LARGE LOT OF FRINGED HUCKABACK TOWELS, only $4 per dozen.

FRINGED HUCKABACK TOWELS, superior quality, $5 per dozen.

HUCKABACK TOWELING, 25 cents per yard.
PLAIN GLASS TOWELING, 25 cents per yard.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LARGE ADDITIONS

Will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 16, to our POPULAR STOCKS OF FALL SILKS, at $1 25 per yard and upwards; and also to our stocks of DRESS GOODS, AT 37½c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard. DECIDED BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 16, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE. ALSO, A FEW PLAIN CENTRE SQUARES, FROM $50 TO $100, GREATLY UNDER VALUE.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, Comprising an ENTIRELY FRESH ASSORTMENT OF VELOURS, REPS, WINSEYS AND POPLINS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CLOAKINGS, ASTRACHANS, VELVETEENS. FANCY WHITE CLOTHS, PLUSHES. ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS For Fall and Winter wear, AT PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

WHITE GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CAMBRICS, LONG CLOTHS, TWILLS, PIQUES and ORGANDIES Will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
JUST OPENED.

A choice and select assortment of Real Point, Valenciennes, Guipure Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.

500 real Cluny Lace Collars, 75c., worth $1 50.
1,000 embroidered Handkerchiefs with names and initials, $1 each, worth $1 75.

Lace Vails, Coiffures, Barbes and Shawls. Black Guipure Thread and Blond Laces. Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions. Breakfast and Traveling Sets.

1,500 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Cluny Lace, at less than half cost.

All the above and many others will be offered at prices much below the market rates.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
THIS WEEK.

$25,000 worth of latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES for dresses bought at auction last Thursday will be retailed at less than importer's prices.

ALSO, 200 Pieces PLAIN GOODS; EPINGLINES, SILK VELOURS, POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS and PRUSSIAN CLOTH—only one lot of each quality could be had; the auctioneer would not duplicate them at 25 per cent. advance.

SILKS. The best assortment of colors in the City, much under market prices.

LINEN. White Linen; a large lot bought from an importer with a large discount will be offered at the European prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
(formerly of No. 425 Broadway)
NO. 20 UNION-SQUARE,
2d door below 17th-st.,

Will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867, the largest assortment of REAL INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS in New-York, comprising both long and square Shawls in the newest and most exquisite designs.

Also, a large lot of bordered shawls that were made to order and received direct from Calcutta, which cannot be surpassed for style and beauty.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,

Beg leave to inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that their

GRAND OPENING DAY
FOR THE MOST
EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF
SILKS

to be procured in any city in America, will take place on

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.
SMILLIE & CO.
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. J. R. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest Paris styles on Wednesday next, Sept. 18.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. For flagging King-st., from Washington to West-st.; and West-st., between King and Houston sts.
3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.
4th. For flagging 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. For laying crosswalks at the intersection of 7th-av. and Broadway, between 43d and 45th sts.
6th. For laying crosswalks at Horatio-st. and Jackson-square, and 8th-av. and Abingdon-square.
7th. For laying crosswalks at Waverley-place and West 10th-st., and at Greenwich and Horatio sts.
8th. For laying crosswalks at 4th-av. and 46th-st.
9th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.
11th. For building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
12th. For building a receiving basin on the southwest corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.
13th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.
16th. For laying crosswalks in 3d-av., from 44th to 56th-st.
17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.
18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.
3d. Both sides of 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
4th. Both sides of 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. Both sides of 44th-st. and the southerly side of 45th-st., from 7th-av. to the extent of half the block west of 7th-av.; also, the westerly side of 7th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.; also, the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of 7th-av., from 42d to 43d-st.
6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st. and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 13th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av., and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-av.
7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st., and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.
8th. Both sides of 46th-st., and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.
9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d av.
11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 225 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.
12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.
13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 207 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 100 feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 185 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 115 feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.
16th. Both sides of 3d-av., from a point half way between 43d and 44th sts., to a point half way between 56th and 57th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to a point half the block east and west of 3d-av.
17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.
18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 10, 1867.

Department of the Interior, United States Patent Office, Washington, Aug. 24, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF JOSEPH GOLDMARK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 22d day of November, 1853, for an improvement in facing ends of percussion caps, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 22d day of November, 1867,

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

Office Commissioner of Jurors, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Sept. 14, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE COURTS are about opening and juries must be had. I am authorized to state that the Judge WILL NOT EXCUSE except for good cause, and on the direct personal application of the parties summoned.

If absent or sick on the first day of Court, the person summoned must report as soon as possible thereafter to the Court, or here, if the Court be closed.

Enrollment and Fine Notices, &c., sent by me must be answered in person. Letters cannot be attended to. Exempt Firemen and Militiamen must bring their certificates here with the notice. Persons (not already drawn) CAN SELECT THE SEASON or month most convenient for them to serve.

It is the duty of every respectable citizen to assist in this important service, and all able and liable MUST SERVE OR PAY THEIR FINES. Those who serve promptly and fully on Grand or Petit Jurors (in our State and City Courts,) will not again be called until the entire list is exhausted.

All who are notified (liable or exempt,) will save time, trouble and expense, by responding promptly and in person. The Judge or the Commissioner is the only person to apply to, and the intervention of other parties will be unsuccessful.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Jurors.
No. 3 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices; the immense stock at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, hearses and coaches, 1,000 sets harness.

CALVIN WITTY's Warerooms.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, S. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, KING LEAR, Edwin Forrest as Lear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE.
corner 59th-st and 6th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Mme. Celestine, THE LADY ROPE-WALKER.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches are dated Sept. 14.

A *firman* from the Sublime Porte, granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in the Island of Candia, has just been issued. The plan of sending a mixed commission into the isle has been abandoned.

The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French inviting them to meet him and the other sovereigns of the North German States at some city in Germany, to be hereafter designated.

Many arrests of dangerous and suspected persons have been made by the Papal authorities of Viterbo, near the frontier of the Roman territory.

The negotiations which have been pending for the past two weeks between Hon. JOHN A. KASSON on the part of the United States, and the Prussian Government, relative to a postal treaty between the two countries, have been satisfactorily completed. An arrangement having for its object the reduction of the present postage rates, similar in its general features to the treaty recently completed with Great Britain, was interchangeably signed, but the time when it shall go into effect has not yet been made public. Among the features of the new treaty are a reduction of the rates of postage fully one-third when the mails are dispatched between the United States and any of the German ports direct, and a reduction of one-half when the mails are carried *via* Great Britain.

The Moscow *Gazette*, in a leading article on Friday morning, pays a high tribute to the United States for its course on the Cretan question as exemplified by the recent resolutions of Congress, and regards the example of America as the beginning of a more healthy condition of affairs in Europe.

Count CHARLES VON FRANKENSTEIN, who is at present performing the duties of the Austrian Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed Minister to Washington, *vice* Count WYDENBRUCK, relieved.

A telegram from Bombay announces that the first steamer of the Abyssinian Expedition has left India for Abyssinia, to explore the coast, take soundings and find suitable places for a landing. Ten steamers have already sailed from England for India, where they will be used to transport troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

Papers and other articles which were recognized as belonging to the bark *Enoch Benner*, Capt. BENNER, have recently been picked up at sea, off Cape Clear. The *Enoch Benner* sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of August last, for Boston. In the absence of any further particulars, it is feared that the bark has been lost, with all on board.

The usual annual race of clipper ships from China to London, with cargoes of the new crop of tea, has just been decided. Sixteen vessels started simultaneously. Early Saturday the *Taeping* arrived at her dock, and thus won the honor of being the fastest ship.

The Doncaster races ended Saturday. *Welton* won the Nursery Plate, *Hermit* the 200 sovereigns, and *Friponier* the Don stakes.

ISMAEL PACHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, has reached Alexandria, on his return from his extended visit to Western Europe, and has been received with great rejoicings by his subjects.

The eminent statesman, Prof. MARTIN E. SIMSON, will probably be chosen President of the North German Parliament.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, Saturday, Mr. GOULD, from the Standing Committee on State Prisons, submitted a lengthy report. It embraces a new article which provides for the appointment by the Governor and Senate of a Superintendent of Prisons, to hold office for seven years. It gives him jurisdiction over county jails and local prisons. Provision is also made for the appointment of a State Superintendent of Police, and the division of the State into five Police Districts, each district to have an Inspector. SEC. 7. In conformity with the provisions of the article, the Legislature is instructed to provide by law for a general system of Police extending over the whole of the State, with a force proportionate to the necessities of each subdivision, and no other Police force shall be organized except under its provisions. Messrs. COCHRAN and CONGER concur mainly in the provisions of the article, but object to the appointing of Superintendents, preferring that those officers should be elected. Mr. C. DWIGHT made a minority report, recommending the appointment of a Board of Five Managers of Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who shall hold office for ten years; said Board to have all the management of prisons and appointment of prison officers. A dispatch having been received announcing the death from a railroad accident of Mr. R. U. SHERMAN, a member of the Convention, the Convention adjourned to Monday evening. Later dispatches announce, however, that it was a brother of Mr. SHERMAN who was killed.

The entire cotton crop of the United States for the year ending Aug. 31 last is stated by the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* at 1,969,291 bales, which is a decrease of 181,752 bales when compared with that of 1866. The crop of Sea Island Cotton foots up 43,430 bales. The stock remaining on hand at the shipping ports, at the same date, was 71,143 bales, being a large decrease in comparison with any previous year. The rice crop of the States of South Carolina and Georgia during the past year was 35,060 tierces.

At the annual fair of the Association of the Tobacco Trade of Cincinnati, a call was issued for a convention of the tobacco manufacturers of the United States, to be held in Cleveland on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The object of the convention is to make a concerted effort for such a modification of the tax on manufactured tobacco, and the method of collecting it, as will be more secure against fraud and protect the manufacturer.

The President will leave Washington on Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, in a special train for Antietam, and take part in the dedication ceremonies there on that day. He will be accompanied by Gen. GRANT, Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-Gen. RANDALL, Col. WM. G. MOORE, his private secretary, and several members of the diplomatic corps. They will return to the capital on Tuesday evening.

To-day the voters of Richmond will decide whether $2,000,000 shall be appropriated by the city to aid in completing that great artery of trade, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. All persons who have heretofore been qualified voters, as well as all of the new class of voters, will be permitted to vote.

The Mechanics' Fair at Lowell, Mass., began on Tuesday, and will continue one month probably. There are 1,300 exhibitors, and the articles on view are very numerous. The halls thrown open cover nearly an acre of ground.

The hearing in the Howland will case, before the United States Court at Boston, closed on Friday with the argument of Judge CURTIS, and the jury was excused until Wednesday. It will probably be some weeks before a decision in the case is reached.

The American Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting at Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9, when Dr. SAMUEL ELLIOTT will deliver the address, and a paper will be presented advocating the claims of women to a medical education.

A destructive fire broke out on Saturday night in Cincinnati. A number of warehouses were destroyed and three firemen sustained serious injuries by the fall of a wall. It is estimated that the losses will reach $400,000.

The second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in St. Louis, Nov. 13, prox.

LOCAL.

The Supreme Court, General Term, LEONARD, P. J., and SUTHERLAND and FULLERTON, J. J., rendered decisions in ten cases on Saturday, which were argued last June. Mr. Justice CLERKE rendered the sole opinion in each of seven of these ten. In the case of HORATIO G. ABBY *vs.* HARRIET E. CHRISTY, both the Judges, CLERKE and BARNARD, have given opinions, in which they decide that the decree of the Surrogate should be affirmed with costs to be paid by the appellant. Judge MILLER has given an opinion in the case of the People ex rel., FREDERICK A. HACKLEY and BENJAMIN G. WELLS *vs.* the Croton Aqueduct Board, in which he comes to the conclusion that the order appealed from should be affirmed with costs. Judge WELLS rendered an opinion in the action entitled WM. H. WEBB *vs.* JOHN R. M. SKINNER, in which the order is affirmed with $10 costs. The next General Term for the hearing of non-enumerated motions will be held on Saturday, the 28th instant.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday morning at the Battery by the extension of the Tenth-avenue Railroad track from the foot of West-street, through the Battery to the gate of Castle Garden Emigrant depot. The First Ward Police arrested the overseer of the two hundred workmen employed, but on Superintendent KENNEDY being advised of the fact he telegraphed the Captain that he had no power to interfere, so the overseer was released and the work was nearly completed by dusk.

The receipts of live stock at Communipaw during the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,032; hogs, 9,156; Sheep, 4,989; horses, 209; slaughtered of cattle, 900; hogs, 8,170, and of sheep 4,600. The Communipaw Ferry Company, foot of Liberty-street, now run their boats on Sunday, making nine trips each way, and the omnibuses at the stock yards run in connection with each boat. The first boat from New-York side leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., another at 8 and 9 A. M, and at 2:30, 4 and 5:30 and 8 o'clock P. M. They are now slaughtering all kinds of stock every day in the week, except Saturday.

The Executive Committee of Physicians, appointed on Friday, for the purpose of arranging for the relief of yellow fever sufferers at the South, met on Saturday at the Board of Health rooms. Among other resolutions adopted was one calling for a conference with the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of preparing an address to the public upon the subject in question.

An inquest was held Saturday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of WILLIAM RULLMAN, who died on Friday night from the effects of a pistol-shot wound inflicted by himself on Thursday at No. 104 West Nineteenth-street, after an unsuccessful attempt to murder his mistress, Mrs. BERTRAM. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case.

Saturday forenoon, as the Bremen steamer *Deutschland* was nearing her dock at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, the usual salute of two guns was fired. One of the cannon burst, and the fragments were hurled among the passengers and crew. Two German sailors were killed instantly, and a third lingered in great agony for a few hours. Two other persons sustained serious injuries.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, *alias* Matthews, *alias* Depeyster, was on Saturday brought to this City by Detective ELDER, from Chicago, where he was arrested on a charge of forging the signature of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT to a check for $75,000 on the National City Bank of New-York. The prisoner has been held for trial by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court.

There were 51 cases on the Calendar at Court of Special Sessions on Saturday. Twenty-three of these were charges of petty larceny, 17 of assault and battery, 4 of violation of Health Law, 2 of malicious mischief, 2 of violation of Excise Law, 2 of misdemeanor and one of indecent exposure. But very few of the cases were of more than ordinary interest.

Breadstuffs were rather more active on Saturday; Corn and Oats were dearer; Provisions were in less request; Pork and Lard closed heavily; Cotton was quiet and on the decline. The freight market was firmer, though without activity. There were 541 vessels of all classes in port.

The Situation at the South from a Military Stand-point.

The sense of thoughtful citizens of all parties does not favor more admixture of civil and military administration than can be helped. We are passing through an epoch in national progress when the dividing line cannot be very clearly drawn. The people, however, in the existing crisis depend as much upon the discretion and the judgment of individual executors of the laws which Congress has enacted as upon the forecast and the precision which the laws themselves exhibit. So much of the strong effort of the last six years—military and civil—has been done outside of the letter of the Constitution, that it is vain labor to appeal to any absolute constitutional guide—however earnestly, moderate and conservative men may desire to make such an appeal. There is not a great deal of practical gain in the declamation of military officials—however honorable may be their record—upon civil reconstruction; but army officers on whom there has been imposed by the laws of Congress, combined civil and military duties must in fairness be allowed to justify the acts of the double administration. In the case of naval officers this has always been conceded, before civil commotion arose. A large part of the diplomatic achievements of our own country and of every leading Power in Europe must be credited to the discretion, the self-restraint and the management of commissioned officers of the navy. And the record of these achievements has seldom been discreditable to the agent, so far as the experience of our own Government is concerned.

In his response to the compliment paid him by his old comrades of the Army of the Potomac, the other evening, Gen. SICKLES may possibly have exceeded the demands of the occasion in adverting so directly to the political situation. It was, perhaps, neither necessary nor expedient for him to allege that the Government, "in all its Departments," is not thoroughly agreed upon the duty to be performed in the work of reconstruction; and yet, if the right of self-defence is admitted at all in such a case as that of Gen. SICKLES, it is impossible for him to make any appeal whatever to the verdict of his fellow-citizens which should distinguish between the two-fold functions of a military and civil administrator. His position in the army may fairly be held to have entitled him to the position of a military district commander. His removal from that position may be held to entitle him to a statement of the principles which governed his conduct. Addressing his old army comrades, Gen. SICKLES says that his endeavor in the discharge of his duties was to exercise the authority he possessed for the welfare of the people, according to what he conceived to be the true intent and meaning of the laws. He did not propose to himself any power of veto over what Congress had enacted. He did not feel at liberty to supplement the laws with any extra-executive power of judging what the laws ought to be. He simply set himself to study the intent of the orders under which he acted, and carried these into effect so far as his instructions seemed to warrant him.

This much, we are sure, will be conceded to Gen. SICKLES on all hands—alike by those who were formerly his political allies, and by those who were accustomed to associate him only with the feeble and inconsequent diplomacy of Mr. BUCHANAN, a dozen or more years ago, before the venerable functionary became President.

The occasion for speech-making, however sound and sensible, has to be carefully chosen. The country, at the present moment, is in no great humor for military serenades either by the National Guard or the "Grand Army of the Republic." We are all willing and anxious to see every tribute of honor and respect paid to those who have faithfully done service for the Union in times of peril. But the country seems to long for the time when we can dispense with military display as an adjunct of civil reconstruction. Gen. SICKLES tells his old associates that the enemies who surrendered to GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, are now on their parole of honor to obey the laws of the land. But it may be doubted whether it is well for an officer in Gen. SICKLES' position to express, even indirectly, a doubt that their parole would be broken under any condition, whether the President aims to give effect to the wishes and intents of Congress or not. There has not, thus far, been any indication that the officers of the late Confederacy—those of them, at least, who have any influence over political opinion at the South—desire to thwart the purposes of Congress, or to revive the sectional disagreements of the past in any shape. There is evidence—strong and incontrovertible—we think, in the other direction. The mischief-makers to-day are not the lieutenants of LEE and of JOHNSTON, but the scum and refuse of Southern political conventions of seven years ago, who took to secession as a means of living, and who would revive it to-morrow, were there any force left in them, for the same end.

Words uttered by a loyal public servant—and one especially in the position of Gen. SICKLES—ought to be scrupulously weighed. No careful student who looks at the situation dispassionately can safely commit himself to the opinion that the integrity of the country is in any way imperiled by the league of military Confederates now under parole. The peril is here, first, by reason of the conflict which the President has provoked with Congress; at the South by reason of the vicious activity of non-combatant politicians who vainly struggle to revive the sectionalism of bygone times.

Debt and Taxation of the United States.

The terse and striking communication in regard to our national finances which Mr. Commissioner WELLS has contributed to the London Press is more than an offset to the misrepresentations of *Blackwood's Magazine*. It is a lucid exposition on the subject of debt and taxation, which every American will read with satisfaction, and which cannot fail to impress the public mind of Europe with more just ideas than have heretofore prevailed concerning the position and future of this country.

Some of Mr. WELLS' statements are fresh even here, and his exhibit of the results of recent fiscal changes furnishes a powerful argument for further reform. When Congress had under consideration the revision of the internal revenue system strong appeals were urged against proposed reductions, on the ground that they would embarrass the Government. Difficulty was predicted as an inevitable result. Mr. WELLS shows, however, that the condition of affairs in the fiscal year ending 30th June last was "far more favorable than that of any former year, and without precedent in the financial history of any country." Thus, notwithstanding the addition of some taxes and the reduction of others to an amount estimated at about $80,000,000, the actual receipts show a decline of little more than half that amount in the receipts of the Internal Revenue Department, and of only six millions in the receipts from Customs. Relatively speaking, then, there was a very large net gain, since the falling off in the internal revenue was not more than one-half the estimated aggregate of reduction; and this, too, although the last year was one of great manufacturing and commercial depression. There could be no more conclusive justification of the changes effected by Congress, and no stronger incentive to renewed efforts in the same direction. England has demonstrated the feasibility of combining simplified taxation with increased revenue; and the experience reported by Mr. WELLS proves that the United States may safely, and even profitably, follow its example. With the tax on whisky effectively enforced, and with other taxes so abated or repealed as to clear the track of trade and lighten the load of industry, the returns of another year may reveal yet more remarkable financial progress.

In other respects Mr. WELLS' letter gives evidence of our wonderful national vitality, and the energy with which our people are adjusting the financial legacies of the war. The world affords no parallel to the rapidity with which national and local debt resulting from that cause has been reduced, nor to the sacrifices which have been voluntarily and ungrudgingly made for the attainment of this end. Under Mr. MCCULLOCH'S management of the Treasury, the diminution of the debt has gone on steadily, and concurrently with a reduction of the currency. Our Tory assailants seek to damage the credit of the United States by insinuating that the debt is paid off with constantly-increasing issues of paper money—in other words, that debt in one form is wiped out by inflation, or debt in another form. Mr. WELLS' figures leave no excuse for the repetition of lies upon this point. The reduction of currency has proceeded simultaneously with the reduction of debt. Besides, these operations of the National Treasury have been supplemented with a vast amount of self-imposed taxation of many towns and counties in the West for the purpose of paying off war indebtedness.

Altogether, no more honorable national record could be desired than that with which Mr. WELLS has confronted the slanders of the British Tory Press. Nor is the warning with which he concludes likely to be entirely lost. If the governing classes of England are honest in their declared desire for peace and friendly intimacy between the two countries, the systematic misrepresentation which prevails when American concerns are in question should be abandoned. Its only effect is to excite doubts as to the sincerity of England's professions and to strengthen feelings of jealousy and ill-will.

English Railway Perils.

The English journals are once more occupied with the discussion which seems to us singular, of the question how to secure communication between the passengers on railways and the engine driver, whenever danger occurs from any derangement of the material forces at work on the train, or the moral ones that may break bounds among the travelers. In this country the parsimony of railroad management makes us too familiar with irregularities of the first kind, conveniently classed as accidents, though most of them result from miscalculation or preventable neglect. Why should not the old common law rule which confiscated the instrument of murder as a deodand be applied to railway slaughters? The forfeiture of a dozen death-dealing locomotives would quicken the caution of directors more than a hundred lawsuits ending, in compromise. But cases of the other kind of danger from moral obliquity, which the excitement of rapid movement seems so often to irritate into violence in England, are never heard of on American railroads. Our timid middle-aged gentlemen know nothing of the terrors of a rattling fifty-miles' ride locked in a box with a madman, nor do venerable damsels drag too ardent swains out of the unsafe seclusion of cushioned compartments before our Courts to answer for indignities offered them. Either our convicts and lunatics prefer some quieter mode of getting about the country, and our Lotharios select the by-ways of travel for their philandering, or else the publicity of an open and well-filled car keeps their irregular impulses in order.

It would seem as if the simple idea of so constructing the carriage itself as to secure good behavior in its occupants, prompt communication with the engineer, comfortable warmth and ventilation, together with the occasional relief of change of place, might commend itself to practical English sense, although it is an American one. But their journals avoid, with curious ingenuity, the discussion of this easy remedy for serious inconveniences and busy themselves about such clumsy contrivances as outside footboards and telegraphic lines. Or, if they allude to our practice as "one in use on some foreign railways," it is with a sneer at the democratic vulgarity which can tolerate a hundred fellow-citizens at once sharing the equal conveniences of a comfortable car. There is no more striking instance of the way in which the exclusiveness that was invented to promote individual comfort has grown into a disease that will accept the risk of outrage and danger to life rather than acknowledge and conform to the leveling tendencies of modern civilization. And the more successfully the democratic principle asserts itself in public affairs, the more firmly does this morbid exclusiveness intrench itself in social distinctions and observances. So that a reform in Parliament by no means conduces to a reform in railway management, and the aristocrat who is forced to accept his fellow-man as a fellow-member in Parliament, shuns him more ostentatiously than ever as a probable rascal on the road.

The disputants on the subject have got as far as to admit that "perfect security is only attainable by a certain amount of publicity." But it is objected that an easy mode of communication would be at the mercy of any nervous woman who hears danger in every whistle of the engine, or any disorderly fellow who would find an irresistible attraction in the mischief of breaking it. Are the nerves of English women, then, so wildly out of their own control, or the pranks of a rowdy so safely defiant of his fellow-passengers' good sense? In our American cars, a simple cord attached to an engine bell runs exposed to every one's touch along the inner roof of the whole train. Who ever heard of a hysterical old woman clutching it, or a drunken rough jumping at it? No one; and for the reason that the timid or mischievous instincts of the few are placed under the same control of publicity which checks their criminal or immoral ones.

Yet the regulations of English railways force us to the conclusion that the traveling public cannot there be trusted to take care of itself. On many lines they are not only locked out of carriages not engaged, but locked in when they do take their seats, so that in case of accident they are helpless prisoners. No wonder that a certain class of passengers console themselves for confinement by sportively destroying the property of their jailors within their reach. "Not a day passes without straps, linings and cushions being wantonly cut, and lamps or glasses broken." In a car filled with sixty or eighty passengers such frolicsome exuberance of spirits would speedily find itself checked by a volunteer police of decent people. Perhaps, however, the English require to be dealt with in this authoritative way. An odd illustration of the peculiar temper of different nations is to be found in the forms of notices to travelers on the railroads of various countries. Throughout the European continent the rules speak in the imperative mood, and passengers are peremptorily ordered or forbidden to do certain things. In England the printed form of regulations usually ends with a notice that passengers are requested to "govern themselves accordingly." While in this country directors abjectly solicit an independent public to please not to put its arms or legs out of the windows, nor its feet on the cushions. No doubt, as a few of our railroads have adopted the English plan of private cars for those who choose to pay for them, we might wisely borrow also something of their strictness in regulations which should conduce to the general safety. But so long as companies for the sake of dividends refuse the trial of new useful inventions, and economize their expenses at the cost to travelers of comfort and ... the letter will reject any restraints upon that hurry and impatience by which their independence prefers to assert itself.

MINOR TOPICS.

Dr. HARRIS has made a vigorous statement and appeal in reference to the yellow fever now scourging some of the cities of the Gulf coast. We have ourselves repeatedly called the attention of the citizens of New-York to the wants of the sufferers. The contributions thus far, though perhaps as large as could be expected, considering that the facts have only lately come under public notice, are entirely inadequate to supply existing necessities, and do not at all represent what our community is ready to do whenever they shall understand the actual situation. We trust that an organization will now be effected between the physicians and the commercial class, and that something approaching the demands of the case will be promptly done.

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, upon being nominated a few days ago to the Pennsylvania Legislature, made a speech, in which he announced his political principles thus: "I am for the negro all the time, and against ANDREW JOHNSON." Now, this may be a very good platform as far as it goes; but we doubt if it will be found broad and deep enough to satisfy the American people. There are great questions of national interest, constitutional policy, and wise government looming up before us even at this time, and demanding solution if we would save the country from the most threatening dangers. They are not connected with the Johnson business or the negro business. It needs but a small amount of statesmanship to dispose justly of both these matters; and the more promptly they are dealt with, and the less time Congress gives to them, the better it will be for all concerned.

One of our European correspondents writes us that the Austrian Government, suspicious of the designs of Russia, lately dispatched a number of staff officers to travel secretly through Russia, to gather information about the war preparations there. One of these officers traveled as far as the Caucasian frontier. It is given out, since the return of these expeditions, that the warlike preparations throughout the Russian Empire are immense. We have also learned through other sources of the exhaustive efforts the Russians are making to arm their troops with improved muskets. This work has but lately been begun, and it will take some time to enable the soldiers to handle the weapons effectually. Russia has doubtless, on some accounts, been disappointed at the patching up of peace between the Powers of Western Europe; but she will be far better prepared for war when it does come than she would have been had it come during the past Summer.

Despite the fact that the little raft, intended to act as a life preserver, and called the *Nonpareil*, has actually crossed the ocean, and has been for weeks one of the principal attractions in the Great Paris Exhibition, we have not as yet heard of a solitary steamer, packet or passenger-carrying vessel of any sort being fitted out with a similar life-saving apparatus. We have already on our seagoing passenger steamers; on our splendid tinder-box steamboats that run up and down the Hudson; on the always-in-a-wind-run-for-the-nearest-port steamers that navigate Long Island Sound, every imaginable variety of utterly useless so-called life preservers in the shape of tubes, and tubs, and stools, and bundles of corks, and tin tobacco-cans or sardine-boxes fastened under saloon chairs and settees—that all these are utterly worthless or worse, some being mere drowning-traps, has been a hundred times proved. The lifeboats which these steamers are compelled by law to carry have never yet, in a sudden alarm of fire or collision, been found of the slightest use; not but that the boats, once safely settled on the surface of the water, might be trustworthy, but the truth is, (and every one with the use of his eyes can verify it a score of times a day, by merely observing the way the boats are stowed on all our out-sailing steamers and ships,) that these minor craft, on which may depend the life of every human being the vessel carries, are slung so awkwardly, and so out of managable reach, that in a panic, or even a moderate hurry, three or four of them are invariably swamped, even in a smooth sea. And yet, now that a life-raft has been invented, and been proved to be absolutely unswampable, for strike how it may—sideways, edgeways, or bottom-side up—it instantly rights itself, we have not yet heard of one single vessel being fitted out with this most admirable invention. Surely, it seems to us that, until a better life-preserver is discovered, every passenger-carrying ship or steamer should be fitted with liferafts after the fashion of the *Nonpareil*.

The very few failures of National Banks that have yet taken place show that the national banking system is strong and safe in its character and working, whatever other faults it may have. The *Financial Chronicle*, in referring to the two recent failures, mentions the fact that out of the 1,600 National Banks less than a score have failed during the last three years. And there is every reason to be assured that the weak, insolvent institutions which are left are extremely few, well known and closely watched. The same authority adds: "Some of those persons who are anxious and concerned that a few National Banks here and there should fail, may be reassured by the fact that these institutions fail because they cannot comply with the searching provisions of the law, and that this law, while by its stern application it destroys the rotten parts of the financial machinery, only does so in order that the rest of the fabric may have force and elasticity enough to resist all the shocks with which future monetary revulsions may try its stability and strength."

Gen. GRANT had no sooner got into the War Office than he commenced to reduce expenses by dismissing unnecessary functionaries. He is carrying on the business of economizing in all the bureaus as actively as possible. On Saturday he issued an order directing district commanders to coöperate with the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in reducing the number of employes and volunteers still retained in service, by giving details of officers and enlisted men of the army to take their places, where it can be done without manifest detriment to the service. It is also reported that an order will soon be issued directing the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, the Paymaster-General, the Surgeon-General, the Adjutant-General, and other chiefs of bureaus, to make careful examinations and dismiss all such clerks, agents, &c., as are not absolutely required in their respective departments. Gen. GRANT is doing an incalculable service to the country in this matter. The great lesson for all branches of the Government and especially for Congress now to learn is *economy*. Lavish expenditure in such times as these is *criminal*.

The advocates of female suffrage are making tremendous efforts to carry Kansas for the principle—it being now up before the people there for decision. They have assured us they were certain of carrying the State, after which they would show mankind what a fine thing it is to have womankind voting. Those opposed to it, however, are dealing rather hard blows at its advocates. At an important meeting held in one locality, a resolution was adopted declaring that while female suffrage is supported by many good persons of both sexes, "yet *we cannot fail to note the fact* that every scoffer at the sanctity of the marital relation, every advocate of the doctrine of 'personal affinity' as the only true basis of a union between the sexes, is numbered among its most active sympathizers and promoters." As a philosophical argument upon a principle, this may not be of much value; and yet we venture to say that the indubitable fact here noted has a great deal to do with the opposition to female suffrage manifested by the greater portion of the sex throughout the country.

Denmark, in denying that she has sold us her West Indian possessions, did not deny that negotiations had been begun. Whether the United States has need of any possessions in the West Indies, is a question we need not fully discuss, until it is officially announced that efforts are making to procure them. At present whatever was published seems to be partly conjectural; although it must be owned that the steps already taken by the Department of State bear out the Cable dispatches which first came from Copenhagen. The main, if not the sole immediate object of acquiring by purchase one of the West Indies, would be its use as a coaling station. Now it must be admitted that such a station would be of value to our naval establishment, especially in the contingency of future wars. Even in peace, our ships cruising in southerly waters would find a great saving in time and money by having a coaling station so convenient. If such a station were procured, it would then undoubtedly be fitted up also with conveniences for receiving, repairing and partially refitting ships, without compelling for every purpose a return to the Gulf ports or seaboard ports of the mainland. In time of war the advantages of this West Indian coaling station would also be very apparent. The truth is that the same class of arguments applies to this question as to the somewhat expensive refitting of the Pensacola and Norfolk Navy-yards, which the Secretary of the Navy so strongly urged last December. He showed the necessity, especially for the sake of saving time and money in peace, and for meeting naval exigencies in war, of having a yard to which the Gulf Squadron could speedily resort for repairs. A West Indian Island as a coaling station would give similar advantages with regard to repairing. Whether it is wise to purchase these advantages depends on the price demanded—a matter not yet officially made known.

Whether Philadelphia lasses are more sensitive than others to the stigma of old maidenhood we cannot say, but the circumstances of the Richards murder are surely almost unparalleled even in the annals of child-killing, that most startling and sensational phase of crime. Two girls, or women, (their ages not given,) fling cakes and peaches rolled in strychnine into the yard of a four-year-old child, that she may eat them and die of them. The deliberate murder follows precisely as planned, and the sisters who committed it coolly tell other persons, "You need not call us old maids, for we don't get called old maids any more; it makes us mad when you call us old maids." Mad, indeed, with a horrible method in that madness which makes one stupefied with a dull incredulity that two respectable women in cool blood could so slaughter a child of four years. The Coroner's jury found the two persons, RACHEL and MARY JONES, probably guilty of the murder, though the "old maid" offence was the only one that could be found. Here in America recklessness of human life is an every-day development, but it is chiefly in taking the lives of children that the most horrible coolness of atrocity is to be found.

We notice that Dr. HARRIS, in his statement of the various sums collected in this City for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Galveston, mentions the contributions through the house of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and also those through the house of NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co.; but he has overlooked those through GEO. E. BIDDLE & Co., which have already reached $2,000, and bid fair to increase largely.

The miracle-working Zouave, JACOB, who forms the great sensation of Paris just now, and compared with whom even HUME would have to pale his ineffectual fire, is certainly one of the adroitest of quacks—if quack he be. Nothing since the days of the pool of Siloam equals the description of how the lame leap, the paralytic run, the rheumatic rich man who comes in a carriage to JACOB'S mean dwelling in a narrow, forbidding alley, walks smartly away, bidding his coachman drive the *carrosse* empty home. We have seen so many glowing accounts of the sick and the halt waiting near his door for the healing eye of this miraculous Zouave to be turned upon them, (for he performs his wondrous cures, it is claimed, by ocular power,) that our belief, or, rather, our skepticism has sometimes been staggered. But the very latest revelations are against the prestige of JACOB, and we can already foretell the sinking of the Zouave's star into the horizon. The names of several eminent men had been cited as subjects of his cure, and foremost among them that of Marshal FOREY. The latter, therefore, authorized Capt. BIDOT, of his staff, to publicly deny the truth of this story. This the staff officer did, adding that the whole thing was a humbug; that JACOB tells people to "Walk! I want you to walk!"—and the sick man, summoning up his nervous power in the wish to get healed, *does* hobble a few steps, till he sinks exhausted. JACOB says this is a cure, and that he must do it henceforth for himself. So it was with Marshal FOREY, whose aide-de-camp tells us positively "JACOB heals nobody and can heal nobody." This is likely to be the end of the novel August sensation for Paris.

In speaking of the experiments lately conducted with the new Beebe fuse, a Press writer describes them as taking place in the presence of B. M. G. G. H. CROSSMAN, A. Q. M. G. U. S. A. Want of space compels us to forego giving these abbreviations at length, but they certainly entitle their owner to the title of a "man of letters." This abbreviation, however, is rather better than the cable style of dispatches, where all the titles of everybody spoken of always have the full benefit of their sonorous amplitude. For example, in wishing to say that "the Sultan met NAPOLEON on the *Warrior*," it would be decorously announced in the fashion of a Court usher, that "His Serene Highness ABDUL-AZIZ, Sultan of Turkey and Defender of the Faithful, encountered His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON III., Emperor of France, on Her Britannic Majesty's iron-clad ship-of-war, the *Warrior*."

The French rival our own countrymen in the novelties to which inventive genius is applied. Among a late list of patents granted at Paris is one for "coffins with bells (*cercueils à sonnettes*) for cases of premature burial." This device must be an inexpressible consolation to those people whose chief anxiety is lest they should be buried alive. But the great question is how the merits of the invention were tested. Did some ardent devotee of science allow himself to be prematurely coffined and sealed up for some minutes, until the bells could be heard above ground? It strikes one that the chances of anybody being conveniently within hearing at the time the bells were tinkled, even could they be heard, must be so slight as to be hardly worth counting on.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati—Estimated Loss Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 15.

A fire broke out last night in the block of warehouses on the corner of Sixth and Baymiller streets, owned by W. B. MOORE & Co., five of which were completely destroyed. The total loss will probably reach $400,000. The principal losers are SPREEN & Co., commission and storage warehouse, $50,000; the Kentucky Tobacco Works, owned by S. S. NEW... grain deposited on storage, $40,000; ELMER'S stove-store, $20,000; GEORGE LEITCHER'S bonded warehouse, containing a large quantity of whisky, $35,000; United States Custom Warehouse, $25,000; FOWLER & Co.'s rectifying establishment, with about eight hundred barrels of whisky, $42,000; MOORE & Co.'s lime-store, $4,000; WESSEL, MOORE & Co., FOX, THOMAS & Co., and other parties in the block lost property amounting to $15,000. HENRY TIBBETTS & SONS' flour and commission store, on the corner of Baymiller and Hathaway streets, was partially destroyed, causing a loss of $15,000. Mr. MOORE'S loss on the buildings will reach $100,000, the same being fully covered by insurance. FOWLER & Co. are insured for $10,000; the other losers have very little insurance on their property. A row of frame tenement houses adjoining were also destroyed; loss about $7,000, on which there is no insurance.

Three firemen were severely injured by a falling wall.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Parliamentary Matters—Agitation for a Change in the Election Law—Railroad Rivalries—Immense Sale of the Queen's Book.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1867.

The past week has shown rather better for the Opposition, some of their strongholds having gone all right. But no change now can help them much, as the Ministers of the Dominion and Parliament of Ontario have obtained majorities sufficient for all practical purposes. The only prominent man in the movement started against the coalition Government by Mr. BROWN, who has been elected, is Mr. BLAKE, and it is more than probable that he will be chosen to lead the Anti-Ministerialists against Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. MCKELLAR is trying his luck for the local Legislature in the county of Bothwell, a new constituency under the Confederation Act, taken from Lambton and Kent, where Mr. MCKELLAR was recently beaten for the Commons. The townships of this new county taken from Kent, formerly gave Mr. MCKELLAR a considerale majority, but the townships taken from Lambton will probably go the other way, and his election is hardly so sure as he appears to think. He is the only defeated candidate who has come forward for a second seat. Mr. STEPHEN RICHARDS, Commissioner of Crown Lands in the local Government, who was beaten by a Conservative in South Leeds, was nominated for South Renfrew, but it is announced to-day that he will not go to the polls. Mr. BROWN was expected to try another constituency, but has not done so. Rumor says he will retire from the county for a short time.

It is not a little singular that journals on both sides in the present contest are now agitating for a change in the election law. A change is desirable, but the Press kept quiet upon the subject until they began to see, or at any rate imagined they saw, the system operating against them. It is contended that unscrupulous electors who demand a price for their votes hold back until the second day, and then their demands are met; therefore, in order to prevent such a thing in future one day's polling is asked for. There can be no question that such a change would be for the better. The other change demanded is one that will prevent the use of intimidation at elections, and the ballot is accordingly recommended. Be not surprised, therefore, if those changes are proposed very soon after the meeting of the assembled wisdom of the Dominion at Ottawa. There is another change that will be asked for, and that is the lowering of the franchise to the old standard. Mr. MCKELLAR owes his defeat to this act, which disfranchises about one-third of the electors in every city and town of Ontario. He brought in the bill, and carried it through Parliament, but has since denied its paternity. It cannot be allowed to remain on the statute book, and is certain to be repealed.

The result of the elections proves that a great deal more liberality was practiced by the Conservatives in the formation of the Federal Cabinet than they got credit for. We hear the organs of public opinion which favor the "Opposition" side of the question, contending that the "Tories" never made a concession unless forced to do it. However true the assertion may be, it is equally undeniable that they have acted fairly and honorably since the adoption of confederation. In the appointment of Senators, they were satisfied with half being Conservatives; in the Federal Administration, they gave the Liberals of the Dominion seven to six, and in the local government of Ontario they were content with two members in the Cabinet, a Reformer being Premier. Surely there was no lack of liberality in this, particularly as it is now shown that the Conservatives have the preponderance in both the local and general Legislatures. This has been quite a surprise to most people, for the Reformers have maintained a majority in this section ever since the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1840. The reaction is a curious one, and has given rise to much speculation.

Mr. JESSE KETCHUM, who recently died at Buffalo, was for many years a resident of this city, and took an important part in political affairs. He was always found on the Reform side, and was conspicuous in the famous election of 1841, which disgraced the city by its violence. Mr. KETCHUM was held in high esteem in this Province, and his death is greatly lamented. He was a native of the State of New-York, and died in his 85th year.

A warm contest is going on between this city and Hamilton in the matter of running a line of railroad through the fertile counties of Grey and Bruce to Lake Huron. Hamilton carried the day so far to induce a number of municipalities to subscribe stock, but the provisional company require further legislative sanction, and Toronto is seeking a charter for a separate line, and there is likely to be a hard fight in Parliament when the rival projects come up. Toronto would certainly profit more by a direct line than the one sought for by Hamilton, which will connect with the Grand Trunk road at Guelph, fifty miles west of here.

The manufacture of wine is beginning to assume some importance among us. It is not in a very progressive state yet, as there has been no extensive manufacture, such as is contemplated. The largest vineyard is at Cooksville, some fifteen miles from this city, and others are springing up in various parts of the country. The article produced is very good, and no doubt exists that Canada will yet produce as good wines as some older countries.

The "Queen's book," as it is called, and from which the TIMES gave lengthy extracts on its first appearance, is having an immense sale here, and the Messrs. HARPER will realize a large sum from their edition of the work, which is the one sold in this Province. No book that has appeared for many years has had anything like the sale of this, and it is destined to have a still larger circulation.

Laying the Corner-stone of a Catholic Cathedral.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

This afternoon the corner-stone of the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross, in the course of construction on the corner of Malden and Washington streets, was laid with imposing ceremonies in the presence of an immense multitude. At the close of the ceremonies Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, of New-York, delivered an address. The estimated value of the Cathedral is a million and a half of dollars, including the price of the land.

Yellow Fever Aboard the Lenapee—News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The double-ender *Lenapee*, from Key West, arrived here to-day. She was boarded by Dr. COOPER, the quarantine officer, who found two cases of yellow fever on board and ordered her into quarantine.

The weather is stormy and a strong northeast gale is blowing outside.

A large fleet of coal vessels, northward bound, is detained in the harbor.

Arrived, steamers *Saratoga*, from New-York; *Virginia*, from Philadelphia.

The Oakland Park Races at Pittsburgh, Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 15.

The races at Oakland Park, near Pittsburgh, will commence to-morrow, and continue during the week. Some of the fastest horses from different parts of the country are arriving. Considerable interest is felt, and it is thought *Dexter's* time will be reached, if not exceeded.

The New Crop of Malaga Raisins.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The bark *Daniel Webster*, from Malaga Aug. 13, arrived here to-day with 9,000 boxes of raisins.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Extensive Seizure of Forged United States Notes.

A General Amnesty Extended to the Cretan Insurgents.

Another Conference of Sovereigns Projected in Germany.

Postal Treaty Between Prussia and the United States.

HOLLAND.

Extensive Seizure of Forged United States Notes.

THE HAGUE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The Police here have arrested a man named GARDERSIER, who had in his possession five hundred forged thousand-dollar United States notes, which were made here. Several bad notes of the United States are afloat. It is supposed that the forger has accomplices in other places in Europe and America. The Police are actively engaged in tracing the matter.

CANDIA.

A General Amnesty Extended to the Cretan Insurgents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A *firman* from the Sublime Porte, granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in the Island of Candia, has just been officially promulgated.

The Turkish Government has concluded not to send to Candia, as was proposed, a mixed Commission, consisting of Ottoman and Greek members, to inquire into and report upon the grievances of the Cretans.

PRUSSIA.

Another Conference of Sovereigns Projected in Germany.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French, inviting them to meet him and the other Sovereigns of the North German States at some city in Germany hereafter to be designated.

Conclusion of a Postal Treaty Between Prussia and the United States.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 13—Evening.

The negotiations which have been pending for the past two weeks between Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, on the part of the United States, and the Prussian Government, relative to a postal treaty between the two countries, have been satisfactorily completed.

An arrangement, having for its object the reduction of the present postage rates similar in its general features to the treaty recently completed with Great Britain, was interchangeably signed, but the time when it shall go into effect has not been made public.

Among the features of the new treaty are a reduction of the rates of postage fully one-third when the mails are dispatched between the United States and any of the German ports direct, and a reduction of one-half when the mails are carried *via* Great Britain.

The Presidency of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 14—Evening.

The selection of a President for the North German Parliament has not yet been made, but it is generally believed that the eminent statesman Prof. MARTIN E. SIMSON, who presided over the last Parliament, will be chosen to fill the same position during the present session.

ITALY.

The Government to Institute Legal Proceedings Against Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against GARIBALDI if he persists in his preparation for a hostile attack upon the City of Rome.

The Papal Authorities and the Garibaldians—Arrest of Suspected Parties.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Many arrests of dangerous and suspected persons have been made by the Papal authorities at Viterbo, near the frontier of the Roman territory.

FRANCE.

The Fortifications of Strasbourg to be Strengthened.

PARIS, Sunday Sept. 15.

The fortifications of Strasbourg are to be extended and strengthened.

RUSSIA.

Comments of the Press upon the Policy of the United States.

MOSCOW, Friday, Sept. 13.

The *Gazette*, of this city, in a leading article this morning, pays a high tribute to the United States for its course on the Cretan question, as exemplified by the recent resolutions of Congress, and regards the example of America as the beginning of a more healthy condition of affairs in Europe.

AUSTRIA.

Appointment of a New Minister to the United States.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Count CHARLES VON FRANKENSTEIN, who is at present performing the duties of the Austrian Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed Minister to Washington, *vice* Count WYDENBRUCK, relieved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preliminaries of the Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A telegram from Bombay announces that the first steamer of the Abyssinian expedition has left India for Abyssinia to explore the coast, take soundings and find suitable places for a landing.

Ten steamers, chartered by the Government have already sailed from England for India, where they will be used to transport troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

Probable Loss of an American Vessel.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 14—Noon.

Papers and other articles, which were recognized as belonging to the bark *Enoch Benner*, Capt. BENNER, have recently been picked up at sea, off Cape Clear. The *Enoch Benner* sailed from this port on the 23d of August last for Boston. In the absence of any further particulars, it is feared the bark has been lost, with all on board.

The Doncaster Races—Last Day.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Doncaster races have ended, and the meeting has been very successful.

The Nursery Plate, valued at £200, was won by *Welton*.

Hermit was the winner of the two hundred sovereigns, and *Freponier* of the Don stakes, valued at £200.

The Great Clipper Race from China to London.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The usual annual race of clipper ships from China to London, with cargoes of the new crop of tea, has just been decided.

Sixteen ships started simultaneously. Early to-day the *Taeping* arrived at her dock, and thus won the honor of being the fastest ship.

EGYPT.

Return of the Viceroy, Ishmael Pasha.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A dispatch from Alexandria reports that His Royal Highness ISMAEL PASHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived at that city on his return from his extended visit to Western Europe, and that he was received with great rejoicings by his subjects.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay.

LISBON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port.

She brings the intelligence that the allied South American forces have gained some recent advantages over the Paraguayans.

Just before the steamer left the news reached Rio Janeiro that the Allies had captured Corumba and seriously threatened the strongly fortified positions of the Paraguayans at Humaita.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The gunmaker SPECHT, of Berlin, has received a Chassepot gun similar to those adopted in the French army, and experiments have been made with it which, according to the *Posen Gazette*, have furnished important results. The Chassepot is certainly superior to the Prussian needle-gun. Competitive essays have been made with the two. More than fifty officers of all arms witnessed them. The Chassepot was in the hands of M. SPECHT, the needle-gun in those of one of the best marksmen in the garrison. The arrangement was to fire with each weapon for a minute. The needle-gun was the first; it fired eight rounds and struck the target eight times. The Chassepot fired ten shots, and was loaded the eleventh within the minute; it also reached the target eight times. The two guns were afterward fired together during half a minute; the needle-gun discharged three shots, the Chassepot five. Six of them were found to have struck the target, but from which of the guns was not known.

Rather an amusing story is going about of a verdant youth who recently came down from Castletin to Strabane on some business, and who, in returning again to the station, found he was almost in time to be too late. He hurried up to the gate at full speed, but it was to hear the fatal signal given, and to see the train passing quietly off at increasing speed. With a face full of excitement, and with as much authority as he was capable of commanding, he shouted to the guard at the top of his voice, "Stop, for Lord LIFFORD's coming!" It acted like magic, the obsequious guard instantly signalled, the speed slackened, the train stopped, moved back, and took its place by the platform to await his Lordship's arrival. Meanwhile, the very anxious herald secured his ticket, and with great composure took his seat in a third-class carriage. Then, putting his head out at the window, he informed the obliging guard that his Lordship had entered, and that he might move on. He was obeyed.

The Malta *Times* says: "We are sorry to hear that American ships of war coming into this harbor are much exposed to desertions from the crew, and that the American authorities here have no power to arrest them. This is evidently a drawback to American ships of war visiting this port, where much good feeling exists between the two countries, and where the expenditure would certainly be of some importance to the people, especially in times like these of drought and scarcity. When desertions from the crews of ships of war take place in large commercial ports there is never any difficulty in filling the vacancies; but here, in this small place, such desertions are a serious loss, there being no sailors to ship in their place. It appears to us if an international treaty existed between Great Britain and the United States the evil would be remedied, and any soreness arising from these occurrences would be altogether prevented."

The annual conference of the Mormon brotherhood residing in and around Birmingham was held in that town on Sunday, the 25th. There were several elders present from Salt Lake City. Elder MOSES THATCHER presided. It was stated by the traveling elders that Mormanism is making numerous converts in England. It was denied by Elder Dr. RICHARDS, who is one of the Twelve Apostles, that there has been any split in the camp at Utah. Elders ORSON HIDE, ORSON PRATT and AMASSAR LYMAN, who are next to JOHN SMITH in rank, had not seceded. The brethern were living in perfect unity and peace, and the people of this land of ignorance and superstition could not conceive the happiness that reigned in the Zion across the waters. A resolution was unanimously passed acknowledging BRIGHAM YOUNG as prophet and JOHN SMITH as patriarch.

The Empress CHARLOTTE had, at latest accounts, resumed her painting implements, which she uses with considerable skill. Her Majesty has finished a view of the Park of Tervueren. Her husband appears in it on horseback, accompanied by some Mexican gentlemen.

The following will show how admirable a remedy for the cholera has been found in Italy in a drug which might be largely exported from England, namely, red tape. "It is said that the medical men sent to Palermo to attend to the cholera patients have been detained in quarantine because they have come from infected districts."

A French physician practices a new method of introducing medicines in the animal economy, viz.: by the nostrils. He has done so with morphine, which, it is said, introduced in that way, will cure violent headaches.

Pineapples made from turnips in Paris are said to be delicious. The turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture. The pineapple "is destined to become a success."

The Loss of the John T. Ford.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 2.

Detailed intelligence has now been received of the loss of the boat, smaller than the *Red, White and Blue*, while on a voyage from Baltimore to Paris, *via* Havre. The schooner *Mary Blake*, of Brixham, from Antigua, has arrived in the river with ANDREW ARMSTRONG, a seaman, on board, the only survivor of the crew of a small schooner-rigged vessel called the *John T. Ford*, Capt. GOULD, which capsized when she had nearly reached Cape Clear, on the south coast of Ireland. The *John T. Ford* appears to have been built for an express expedition to Paris, in order that the boat and her hands might become some novelty in the French capital. She was constructed at Baltimore, and was about 2¾ tons burden, of less size than the famous *Red, White and Blue*, but she was not built on the lifeboat principle. The citizens of Baltimore are stated to have taken much interest in the success of the boat, and had materially contributed toward the expense of building her. She left Baltimore on the 22d of June, and after putting into Halifax she left on her cruise for Europe on the 16th of July, her crew consisting of four persons, Capt. GOULD, the master, THEWEY, the mate, ARMSTRONG, the survivor, and MURPHY, a lad. A large number of boats at Halifax accompanied the small craft out to sea, and the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Royal Alfred* made several presents to render the voyage cheerful. The *John T. Ford* spoke several ships, and occasionally met with bad weather. On the afternoon of the 5th of August a sea struck the boat, and she turned over, but righted again almost immediately. She lost all her oil, however, which was necessary for the light at her compass, and the crew suffered much from cramp and the loss of water. The hands then cut up the boards that secured the ballast and the inner fittings, in order to burn and obtain a light for the compass. Heavy gales from the S. W. to E. N. E. were experienced, with a cross sea, and on Monday, the 19th August, bore away for Cork, when, about 10:30 P. M., a terrific sea struck the boat and turned her over, and the ballast boards being gone, the ballast shifted and was thrown into the water, and the boat kept turning right over as the four hands endeavored to get on her, until the lad got entangled between the rigging and the mast, and she was so kept steady. The men were in this position until noon of the following day, being frequently washed off by the seas. A ship was then observed bearing down upon them, and for a time they were in hopes of being released. The ship, however, passed by without rendering help. The mate, THEWEY, then asked ARMSTRONG to pray with him, and they continued so for some time. The mate then shook hands with all of them, and kissed the likeness of his wife. He then became much excited, and, after biting the Captain's leg, fell off the boat and perished. The same evening the lad MURPHY asked ARMSTRONG to make him fast, which was done, to his belt, but shortly afterward he disappeared. The Captain and ARMSTRONG were washed off, and the Captain as he went away and sunk cried, "God help my poor wife and family." ARMSTRONG succeeded in regaining the bottom of the boat, and remained on her until 4 A. M. of the 23d without the slightest nourishment, and after being washed off by the heavy seas, the ship *Aerolite*, Capt. ALLEYNE, of Liverpool, discovered the shreds of canvas, which were flying from the oar which he was enabled to raise, and bore down to him. In a very exhausted and almost insensible condition he was taken off the bottom of the boat and got on board the *Aerolite*, where he received every kindness and attention. He was afterward transferred to the *Mary Blake*, from Antigua, which brought him on to London. He was then taken care of by the American Consul, and has received every comfort at the Sailors' Home in Wells-street. The poor fellow has been injured about his legs, and is in some pain.

Frightful Accident at the Camp of Chalons.

Paris (Sept. 1) Correspondence of the London Morning Star.

A frightful accident took place at the Camp of Châlons at 2 o'clock yesterday. A shock resembling that produced by a slight earthquake was experienced, caused, as it appeared, by the explosion of a powder-magazine placed at a distance of 1,800 yards from the quarters occupied by the First Division of Infantry. The sappers of the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-third were employed in loading baggage-wagons with barrels of powder and packages of cartouches under the orders of a Captain of musketry. Two of the wagons had been laden and drawn to about fifty yards from the exterior *enceinte* of the powder-magazine. The men were carrying the barrels which were to complete the number to be placed in the third and last wagon, when the catastrophe took place. What occurred no one can tell. A cry was heard, and instantly followed by a frightful explosion. As soon as the partial detonations which followed the first tremendous explosion had ceased Gen. DOUAI, who commands the camp *ad interim*, ordered Col. VENANT, of the Engineers, to repair to the scene of the catastrophe with a strong body of his men. The fire was speedily by extinguished, but the sight which presented itself was heart-rending. Three sappers of the Fifty-seventh, five of the Seventy-third, as well as the captain of musketry of the Fifty-seventh, lay on the ground mangled and disfigured corpses, so mutilated it was almost impossible to identify them. The men in charge of the two baggage wagons which had been drawn off and were waiting for the third are all severely injured, in consequence of the burning materials of various kinds projected from the magazine which fell on them and inflicted grievous wounds. The cause of the accident will never be known, as the poor fellows who alone could explain the mystery have all perished. The Captain—whose name, by the bye, is not mentioned—is said to have been a young man of great promise.

OBITUARY.

Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. A.

The telegraph informs us of the death by yellow fever, in Galveston, Texas, yesterday, of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, who, since the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN, has been temporarily in command of the Fifth Military District. By his honorable services throughout the war he won a high and enduring reputation, and was brevetted Brigadier-General and subsequently Major-General. At the close of the rebellion he was appointed to the command of the District of Texas, and when, in March last, Gen. SHERIDAN was assigned the command of the Fifth Military District, under the terms of the Reconstruction Bills, he continued Gen. GRIFFIN in his command. Since then Gen. GRIFFIN has labored earnestly and assiduously to carry out the terms of those bills in good faith, and with a rigid determination to do justly and impartially by all who were interested in the reconstruction of the State. Early in April, in a letter to Gov. THROCKMORTON, accepting his offer of assistance in the work of registration, he said: "I am exceedingly anxious not to go out of the State for Registrars, and am desirous of obtaining the names of all persons, irrespective of color, that are qualified to act in this capacity. I am very anxious to see the laws impartially carried out, and no effort shall be spared on my part to bring out the full number of legal voters in the State. If the citizens accept the situation, come forward and yield a cheerful obedience, there can be no trouble." The spirit manifested in this letter has marked his course throughout. Occupying a position subordinate to Gen. SHERIDAN, and serving in so remote a quarter, he has not been so prominently before the public as otherwise would have been the case, but Gen. SHERIDAN has ever found in him a faithful and reliable co-worker in the labor of reconstructing the State under the terms prescribed by Congress. One of his last orders directed that no distinctions should hereafter be made in Texas on account of color, race or previous condition, by railroads or other chartered companies which were common carriers. When Gen. SHERIDAN left New-Orleans he turned over the command of the Fifth District to Gen. GRIFFIN as the next in rank. He was a native of Ohio, graduated at West Point in 1847, and was about 40 years of age.

Thomas House Taylor, D. D.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of Grace Church in the City of New-York, held on the 14th day of September inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Rev. THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., Rector of this Church, departed this life on the 9th day of September inst., therefore,

Resolved, That it is with profound sorrow we record this event, which is not less painful because there was reason to anticipate it, inasmuch as his long declining health had given warning that the term of his earthly labors was about to close.

Resolved, That while we regret the loss of one who held a large place in our affections, and whom we highly esteemed, and while we bow in humble submission to the decree of an all-wise Providence, who has removed from us our friend and spiritual pastor, we feel that by his death the Episcopal Church has been deprived of one of its most distinguished ministers, and that in cherishing his memory we are paying a just tribute of respect to a good man and a true Christian. Endowed with an intellect of a high order, and with an established reputation as an eminent preacher, his ministry, during a period of thirty-three years, was marked by a faithful discharge of its duties, and exhibited throughout a sound judgment, undeviating principles, and a uniform consistency of conduct; while in private life his personal worth, the sincerity and purity of his character, his guileless spirit, his frank and open-hearted disposition, and his manly and generous nature, will be long remembered and appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, signed by the Clerk, be sent to the family of the deceased, with the assurance on the part of the Vestry of their sincere sympathy for them under their afflicting bereavement.

EDWARD JONES, Clerk of the Vestry.

Joseph Tucker.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., one of our oldest and most respected fellow-citizens died at his residence in Twenty-second-street, where he had been residing for the last quarter of a century.

JOSEPH TUCKER was born in Eatontown, N. J., in 1788, and was consequently in the 80th year of his age. He came to this City in 1805, when he soon became engaged in business as a master-mason or builder. To his skill and ability in his profession the City is indebted for some of its most elegant and substantial public and private buildings. The Library of the College at Princeton, N. J., was also erected under his supervision.

Mr. TUCKER was a veteran of the war of 1812, and also served fourteen years in the State militia. He was of peculiarly modest and retiring character, but his sterling worth and integrity were so well appreciated by his fellow-townsmen that in 1831–2, much against his inclination, he was elected on the Old Whig ticket to fill the office of Alderman of the Eighth Ward, WALTER BOWNE, Esq., being Mayor; and again in 1834–5 he was elected to the same office, CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq., being Mayor, the first Mayor elected by the people.

In 1836, the nomination to represent one of the districts of this City in Congress was unanimously tendered to the subject of this sketch, but for reasons of a purely private nature was declined.

In 1840 he was on the Whig Electoral Ticket, and assisted in the election of President HARRISON. In 1842 he was elected and took his seat as a member of the New-York State Assembly. Such is a brief account of a man who was universally respected and loved for his many virtues. He was an ardent supporter of the cause of religion, and contributed largely of his means and personal efforts toward the furtherance of various religious objects.

His reputation for strict honesty and integrity was so remarkable that for a long time he was extensively and familiarly known by the title of "Honest Joe Tucker."

He was for several years one of the Trustees of the old Greenwich Savings Bank.

So gradually pass away the substantial men of "ye olden time."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Relief for the Sufferers from Yellow Fever at the South.

The following statement in regard to the yellow fever at the South, method of aid, &c., has been prepared by Dr. HARRIS at the request of the Relief Committee:

EXISTING METHODS FOR AID.

The generous movement of the merchants two weeks ago in behalf of Galveston and Indianola has led to the contribution, through Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 91 Broadway, amounting to $3,310; and through the house of Messrs. NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co., $3,650, previous to the 13th inst. This total of $6,960 has conveyed untold benefits to the stranger, the homeless and the poor on beds of sickness and in the chambers of the dying in those two cities of Texas. In addition to this sum, I am informed from Galveston that one of the Hebrew congregations of New-York has sent a generous donation of about $1,000 to their brethren there. Owing to the overcrowded condition of that part of Galveston in which the Jews principally reside, the pestilence is making its worst havoc among that numerous class. The Masonic Lodges at the North are prepared to render some aid, but have not yet concerted measures for this purpose. It is reported that the Masonic fraternity in Southern towns is rendering some aid to its fellows. These facts should encourage similar efforts at the North. But, as physicians and the lovers of our fellow-men, irrespective of distinctions, we must ask that the needed relief to suffering and want shall be generously given without question as to who the suffering persons are.

PROGRESS AND EXTENT OF THE PESTILENCE.

Indianola and Levacca nurtured the fever infection into an epidemic before the 1st of July. Corpus Christi, a port midway between Galveston and the mouth of the Rio Grande, soon became infected, and is now suffering equally with its two neighboring ports just mentioned. Nearly 400 victims of the fever have already died in these three little towns. Seldom visited by frosts, but always badly policed, these places cannot escape the destroyer before December.

Persons fleeing from Indianola to Galveston and New-Orleans became victims of the fever *en route* or after arrival, but no case or reasonable supposition of personal contagion is reported. The manner in which the outbreak at New-Iberia occurred, however, goes to prove that a traveling Hebrew merchant or peddler with his bundles of goods brought infection from Galveston across the country by railroad and down the Bayou Têche to to that important commercial entre of the Têche country. A Northern physician, Dr. MATTINGLY, who attended upon the sick peddler, who was surrounded by his infected packages, conveyed the infection to his own family, and, after one of his daughters had reached the fatal stage of black vomit, he was himself attacked and soon died. This fact is mentioned to illustrate how insidiously the fever makes its way from place to place, and how vitally important an external sanitary police is in the whole region of the great "Delta."

New Iberia has a Howard Association which was organized by F. A. SCHMIDT, Esq., the President of the New-Orleans Association a few weeks ago. Before the epidemic reached headway in the latter city, Mr. SCHMIDT sent up $1,400 to the Howard officers of the former place.

The City of Houston was reached by the epidemic three or four weeks ago. It will do a fatal work there until Winter. Twice within my memory, in the mild Winters, the fever has been rekindled in that city from the filthy quarters in which it was rooted the previous year. But all well-informed physicians in the South now claim that sanitary cleanliness and care will expel the scourge from these places.

The growing and now popular towns of Millican, Navasota, Huntsville and Lagrange, in Texas, are now smitten by the epidemic.

New-Orleans is not, and cannot be as badly infected as in 1853; but in that section of the city in which most of the Northern and the foreign—the susceptible or unacclimated—portion of the population reside, and in which most of the hotels and boarding-houses are situated, the infection is reported to have diffused itself widely. This section extends from Canal-street southward, (up the river,) toward Carrolton; while in the down-river sections, below Canal-street, (north-eastward toward the old battle-field,) but few fatal cases occur. The latter includes the old "French quarter." The daily returns of death show that in the section above Canal-street, though containing more than half the total population of the city, about twelve times as many fatal cases of the fever occur as in the section below Canal-street. Persons who have not been in that city should bear in mind, in noticing these remarks, that Canal and Common streets extend perpendicularly from the river to Lake Pontchartrain. There are places of safety above Carrolton to which susceptible persons may flee, but so great are the advantages of immediate medical aid and nursing, and so vitally important is it that all who have been exposed in the infected air should continue to be well housed, that the Board of Health a week ago publicly advised the people of the city not to flee from the scourge that would be so likely to follow them out of the city.

The fever is reported to destroy a smaller percentage of the victims attacked than in the great epidemics of former years. In 1853 about 30 per cent. of the cases were fatal, but this year less than 25 per cent. In the former epidemic more than 100 died every day during the last weeks of August and first half of September; this year the average daily mortality has been about 40 by fever and 20 by other diseases, including some cholera. It is known that the total number of new cases of fever daily has rapidly increased from 120 or more to 150 to 200, and we are warranted in stating that for a week past there have been not less than 3,500 fever patients under daily care in New-Orleans alone. The Charity Hospital on Common-street, always overcrowded with charity patients of every class; the beautiful little hospital known as the "Hotel Dieu," a model of excellence in its nursing and repose, but now overcrowded, as its capacity is only about 100 beds, 30 of which are for select private patients, and, lastly, the Circus-street Infirmary, in the midst of the sickly district, with but few beds, all given in Mercy's name to the needy, constitute the three centres in which the stranger, the pauper, and all really homeless or destitute persons are gathered for hospital care. Besides these, the military authorities have a pavilion hospital outside the infected district, and another asylum of safety at the "Barracks" near the old battle-field. Yet the fever has made sad ravages in the military ranks, and proved that Gen. SHERIDAN's sanitary orders early in the season were vitally important.

Pensacola, always a favorite haunt of yellow fever, will, as Dr. BELL of this Committee remarked to-day, and who remembers it only too painfully from his naval experience, be scourged until Winter. Its present population, fortunately, is less than 2,000. But the suspension of Government works there will throw its poor laboring population upon very slender resources.

A few other towns have become infected, but it is in these we have mentioned that the destroyer will reap his fatal harvest. The towns that we shall next hear from will probably be Mobile, Baton Rouge and the villages on the Lafourche. New-Orleans is and will remain the centre of suffering and relief. All aid given by the North can be most speedily and effectually applied from that city as a radiating centre, so far as the places east of Galveston and Texas are concerned.

HOW MUCH AID IS NEEDED.

The Committee seems to be unanimously of the opinion that not less than $1,000 should be sent (telegraphed) from New-York every day during the height of the epidemic. The Howards of Galveston and Houston are now using nearly $1,000 a day, and need as much more. New-Orleans, as a centre for all aid required east of Texas, will need, for its Howard Association alone, more than $2,000 a day, and, but for the recent crash of its financial affairs, that sum could have been contributed on the spot. Citizens of New-York who know the present state of affairs in New-Orleans will not hesitate to offer needed aid, for, though the want has come at a late period in the season, and after nearly $3,000,000 have been sent for relief from famine, whatever is sent at once to the Howard Association will save lives or comfort the dying where only a stranger's hand can minister to the victims of the epidemic. If adequate medical attendance and nursing are at hand for the care of the sick, and if destitute orphans and widows are not left to beggary, no panic will intensify the epidemic, and commerce will pursue its course unvexed and undelayed. The trustworthy and generous channels opened by Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. and Messrs. NORTON & SLAUGHTER, for relief in Texas, and by the former well-known firm for telegraphing and forwarding funds to New-Orleans, make it practicable to have every dollar that is contributed one day in New-York applied the next in the sick rooms of the afflicted in the South.

Acclimated or previously-seasoned physicians and nurses only can be of use in the infected places. The Southern cities can send an adequate number of such persons, if the Howards have funds. The speedy sacrifice of all the medical officers of the army on duty in the sickly cities proves what perils and what heroism belong to the physician's vocation. Such lives as those of Surgeons TAYLOR and ADAMS, the last victims, are more precious than the money that is needed to provide acclimated and protected men.

The Death of Mr. Malcolm Melville.

It will be remembered that Mr. MALCOLM MELVILLE, a young man of highly respectable connections was, on the morning of the 11th inst., found dead in his room with a pistol shot wound in his head. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide, but, in order to correct any misapprehensions on the subject, we have been requested to publish the following:

We, the undersigned jurors in the inquest on the death of MALCOLM MELVILLE, on the 11th inst., desire to correct any erroneous impressions drawn from our verdict of "suicide." We believe that his death was caused by his own hand; but not that the act was by premeditation or consciously done, no motive for it having appeared during the inquest or after it. It has since been learned that out of a boyish whim he had been in the habit, unknown to his parents, of sleeping with his pistol under his pillow, and whether the act was committed in a state of aberration, incident to disturbed or somnambulistic sleep, or whether the death arose from an accident in carelessly pulling out the weapon from under his head, it is impossible to determine. Justice to the deceased, whom some of us personally knew for an upright and amiable young man, impels this added statement.

Dr. ALFRED STARR, No. 58 East Twenty-sixth-street; CHARLES C. SIMPSON, No. 152 East Twenty-eighth-street; JAS. REED, JR., No. 115 East Fifty-first-street; WM. D. FORMAN, No. 343 Fourth-avenue; W. L. CHILDS, No. 351 Fourth-avenue.

Suicide of a French Jeweler.

The Eighth Ward Police were informed yesterday, by the inmates of No. 492 Broome-street, that a Frenchman, named JULIA JOSEPH FERRAR, aged 29 years, was missing, and, as they supposed, had locked himself in his room. An officer was dispatched to the house, and broke in the door, when it was ascertained that the man had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. It appears that the deceased came to this country about a year ago, and soon after went over to Jersey City to work. He resided in Newark. A few months ago he jumped off a train and was so severely injured in his right hand that two of the fingers had to be amputated. He was thereby incapacitated from following the trade of a working jeweler, and this fact caused him much distress. He had secured a passage on board the steamer *Atlanta*, which sailed on Saturday for France, but failed to make his appearance after noon on Saturday. The other inmates then came to the conclusion that he had committed suicide. Strange to say, no report of the pistol was heard. It is supposed that the deceased man committed the rash deed in consequence of the injury he had sustained. He had a wife and family, who live in France, and had first dwelt at No. 492 Broome-street when he arrived in this City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—HENRY SMITH, of No. 212 Centre-street, who was arrested on Saturday by the Fourteenth Precinct Police on a warrant issued by Alderman MCBRIEN, acting magistrate at the Tombs, for keeping a disorderly house, as already reported, was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning. The six females found in the house were also paraded in Court to answer the charge of being disorderly and disreputable characters. LOUISA BONIFACE, of No. 216 Centre-street, testified that she knew the house kept by the prisoner SMITH to be a house of prostitution and a resort of disorderly characters; she had frequently seen people fighting there at all hours of the night and day. LOUISA BUTLER, the complainant, on cross-examination by counsel for the defence, testified that she lived a life of shame, and formerly lived with SMITH and his wife; she had no quarrel with them, and left of her own accord, though Mrs. SMITH had ordered her away; she had demanded $8 50, which was owing her, and was refused the money; had made the complaint with no intention to compeling payment of the money. Mr. WM. F. HOWE, counsel for the prisoners, made an energetic speech in behalf of his clients, claiming that the complaint had been made through malice and to compel the payment of an alleged debt, properly recoverable in a civil action, and demanded the release of the accused on the ground that the charge had not been sustained. The Alderman took the papers and reserved his decision, the prisoners being taken back to their cells. They will probably be discharged to-day.

EXTENSION OF A RAILROAD TRACK.—Shortly after midnight on Saturday a gang of laborers commenced work at the northeast corner of the Battery, with a view to laying a track from the line of West-street and Tenth-avenue Railroad at that point to Castle Garden. The emigrant-runners immediately began to gather about, and as soon as they learned the motive of the work, informed the Police, who put in an appearance, and requested Mr. SYNDER, who was superintending the job, to go to the station-house. This he did, and exhibited a permit to the Sergeant in command from the Street Commissioner allowing the extension to be made. A telegram was sent to Superintendent KENNEDY informing him of the matter, and about 3 o'clock A. M., a dispatch was received stating that it was a matter with which the Police had nothing to do. The work was again begun and carried on vigorously until last evening, when it was completed. By means of this track cars will be run direct from Castle Garden to the railroad depot, the emigrants and their baggage being placed on board inside the inclosure, thus avoiding the crowd of runners who are always hanging about the gate. A reliable officer will accompany each carload of emigrants from the Garden to the depot, and see them safely landed. This arrangement has been instituted by an understanding between the Commissioners of Emigration and the President of the New-York Central Road.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—THOMAS EAGAN, a new arrival from the country, and now an inmate of the House of Detention in Mulberry-street, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning and made a complaint against MARY JOHNSON for the larceny of $58 in United States legal tender notes and fractional currency. It appears that EAGAN met MARY by chance, the usual way, and accompanied her home, discovering the loss of his money after he left her society. Officer MULLIGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested the woman, and she was arraigned before the acting magistrate, Alderman MCBRIEN, being fully committed for trial in default of bail. She is a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, resides at No. 94 Cherry-street, and denied her guilt, as they always do. It seems singular after the publication of so many of these panel thefts in these columns that men should permit themselves to be thus tempted and victimized.

CAR ACCIDENTS.—JOHN LAWLOR, residing in Seventy-sixth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, jumped off a Second-avenue car and sustained severe injuries. He was taken home....WM. GADDIS, aged 8 years, was run over by car No. 43 of the Belt line, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The boy was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital....BENJAMIN EVERETT, foreman of the Eighth-avenue Railroad stables, was severely injured in the face by a kick from one of the horses. He was taken home to Fifty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue and medical attendance summoned....AUGUSTA MUNGROW, aged 8 years, was accidentally pushed off a dummy car on the Second-avenue line, when the wheel passed over his leg, cutting it off at the knee. He was taken to the St. Luke's Hospital.

A DULL DAY IN THE POLICE COURTS.—There were about 150 arrests made during Saturday night by the Police, and these prisoners were arraigned before the magistrates at the several Police Courts yesterday morning. There was one grand larceny case at the Tombs and a disorderly house case, with two Excise cases. Jefferson yielded only one Excise case, a charge of grand larceny having been withdrawn. At Essex Market the docket showed only two Excise cases; while at Yorkville the magistrate found himself without a felony on the list. All of the prisoners were arraigned on charges of intoxication, disorderly conduct and other minor complaints, nearly all being locked up in default of payment of fines.

DEATH OF A FRENCH NOBLEMAN.—ERNEST DE FLEURY, better known as Baron DE LISLE, whose death in this City was noticed in yesterday's TIMES, came to New-York about twenty years ago from his native City of Lyons. He traveled extensively, visited California, Central America and Mexico, and finally settled in the City of Mexico. On the arrival of MAXIMILIAN he joined the Imperial army, and was made Colonel of a regiment of Chasseurs. He was captured, tried, and condemned to be shot, but escaped to this country with a constitution entirely broken down by the hardships he had undergone. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—MARY SWEENEY, of No. 31 Mulberry-street, made a complaint last evening against TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, whom she charged with assault and battery. Officer MCCONNELL, of the Fourth Ward, attempted to arrest the delinquent, when the latter, instead of submitting, drew a dirk knife and endeavored to stab the officer, who knocked him down with his club and afterward took him to the Police Station. Subsequently the prisoner was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN ESSEX-STREET.—At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the fancy goods store of M. PAINE. The entire contents of the place were destroyed, causing a loss of $500, not covered by insurance. The cigar store of CHARLES LOCHMUND, No. 141½, was damaged to the extent of $400; no insurance. The flames extended to the hallway of Harmony Hall, Nos. 139 to 145 Essex-street, CHARLES SULZER proprietor; damage $2,000; fully insured. The buildings are owned by JOHN BECHTEL, who sustains a loss of $1,000; insured.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon MICHAEL MCELIGOTT, aged 40 years, and residing with his family at No. 61 Cherry-street, attempted suicide by swallowing laudanum. Medical aid was summoned at once, and the man's life saved by the administration of antidotes and emetics. The motive for the attempt is unknown.

THE COLORED YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This worthy and thriving Association announces a Fruit Festival, to be given this evening, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion-streets, the proceeds to be devoted to the establishment of a free public library and reading-room.

BOY DROWNED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named BENJAMIN BOWMAN, residing on the corner of Madison and Montgomery streets, fell overboard from Pier No. 50, East River, while fishing. His body was subsequently recovered and the Coroner notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ACCIDENT ABOARD THE DEUTSCHLAND.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of three young Germans, respectively named WILLIAM KELLER, WM. GOHER and FREDERICK MATHERS, who were passengers on board the steamship *Deutschland*, and were killed by the bursting of the cannon used for firing salutes. The jury, in the absence of any facts as to the cause of the explosion, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 29) East 20th-st.
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Medical Electricity.

DR. CHAMBERLIN, the well-known Medical Electrician, has resumed business at No. 7 West 14th-st., where the diseased can receive speedy relief through his electrical agencies.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold everywhere.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above Ware at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

"How Can Ye Bloom so Fresh and Fair?" goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks, take PLANTATION BITTERS, which have the power of fortifying the system against disease, and of regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, headache, continued lassitude and depression of spirits? Take S. T.—1860—X., and bloom and beauty will return. The BITTERS have become a household friend.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Fine Standard Silver Plated Goods.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 Maiden Lane,

An elegant variety of Nickle Silver and White Metal Goods. None but the best. Every article guaranteed by our trade mark.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

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No. 4 Maiden-lane.

An elegant variety of nickle silver and white metal goods. None but the best. Every article guaranteed by our trade-mark.

New Store and New Stock.

Boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety, ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Ready, largest and best assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., extends through to No. 62 Lafayette-place.

All Right!—* * * * "My stomach is now all right, after the use of a few dozen of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT," writes A. Kersham, Esq., No. 180 Sands-st., Brooklyn, to Hoff's. Sold by druggists and grocers, and at HOFF'S Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

A, B, C!!!—The A, B, C of a healthy constitution is a sound stomach. William Moller, Esq., No. 105 East 20th-st., recommends HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT to dyspeptics cheerfully.

Adoption.—The Girls' Lodging-house sends it to the Boston Asylum for the Blind. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has been adopted by direction of the physicians. It gives to invalids, consumptives and convalescents strength and appetite.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The new and elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, Note Paper, &c.

Furniture.—G. L. & J. B. Kelty, No. 447 Broadway, have opened a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT to sell first-class articles at fair prices.

No. 447 Broadway.—Furniture and SLIP COVERINGS in every style.

No. 447 Broadway.—Lace and Nottingham Curtains. New importation.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Card.

Ladies contemplating refurnishing are invited to examine the magnificent stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND LINENS,
now opening at No. 686 Broadway. Curtain materials in choice shades of color from the most celebrated fabricantes of France, Germany and Switzerland.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

GAMBLE—VANDEWATER.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at the Hedding M. E. Church, by Rev. W. P. Corbit, CHARLES GAMBLE to MAGGIE K., daughter of Harry Vandewater, Esq.

JEWETT—COOK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, in St. Paul's Church, Keeseville, by the Rector, Rev. Wm. H. Cook, WILLIAM JEWETT, of New-York, to JULIA, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

PROAL—LITTELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. R. Riley, AUGUSTUS PROAL to JULIA E. LITTELL. No cards.

ROSS—KETCHUM.—In Trinity Church, Plattsburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. William Ogden, Rector of the Parish, assisted by Rev. Charles C. Fiske, Rector of St. John's Church, Essex, Mr. JOHN ROSS, of Essex, N. Y., to Miss ANNA MARY KETCHUM, daughter of J. T. B. Ketchum, Esq., of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

SOPER—PENNY.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at Bergen, N. J., by Rev. Mr. French, JOHN W. SOPER to M. LOUISE PENNY, all of Bergen.

DIED.

BURBANK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 15, AUGUSTUS, twin son of William H. and Mary J. Burbank, aged 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAPTIST.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday morning, Sept. 14, after a short and painful illness, FRANCIS BAPTIST, SR., aged 85 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church in the village of New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. depot, New-York, at 11:30 A. M.

BRAINARD.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, FRANK L., only and beloved son of Edwin F. and Jennie Brainard, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 354 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BROOKS.—On Friday, Sept. 13, MARGARET BROOKS, wife of James Brooks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 221 19th-av., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 14, HERBERT, son of William E. and Margaret Clark, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 36 5th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNHAM.—At East Chester, on Saturday, Sept. 14, MARY A., the youngest daughter of Edgar A. and Mary E. Dunham, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also of Peter Pirnie, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, John B. Dunham, East Chester. Carriages will be in waiting at Pelhamville Depot, for the 9 o'clock A. M. New-Haven train.

FITZ-HENRI.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 13, JOHN RUTLEDGE FITZ-HENRI.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 40 Irving-place, at 2 P. M. on Monday, the 16th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FULLER.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 15, NETTIE, infant daughter of Lawson N. and Frances L. Fuller, aged 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral at her father's residence, Washington Heights, on Monday, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Hudson River cars leave 30th-st. at 2 P. M.

GORE.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, EMMA, wife of Samuel A. Gore, and eldest daughter of A. F. Sweny, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Tecumseh Lodge No. 487, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JONES.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, HELEN LOUISA, youngest child of Lewis L. and Cecilia E. Jones, aged 11 months and 6 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the residence of his father, in Gansevoort, in the 36th year of his age, JOHN B. LEWIS, of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., son-in-law of Stephen Viele, Esq., of this City.

MABBETT.—At Thompson's Pond, Dutchess County, WILLIE W., son of Henry J. and Mary L. Mabbett, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 14, DONALD MACKENZIE, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Campbell, No. 181 East 9th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

MARTLING.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, CATHARINE, widow of Garrett Martling.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 15, GILBERT DOLLOFF, infant son of George M. and Emily M. Parker, aged 11½ months.

Funeral services on Monday, the 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 167 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

PESTANA.—On Saturday, Sept. 14, SARAH PESTANA, aged 86 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Hoyt Sanford, No. 585 Broome-st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken the next day, by 11 o'clock A. M. train, to Stamford, for interment.

RULLMAN.—On Friday evening, Sept. 13, WILLIAM E. RULLMAN, aged 33 years.

TALMAGE.—At Somerville, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 14, Miss PHEBE TALMAGE, aged 66 years and 5 months.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Somerville, N. J.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Sept. 13, after a protracted illness, ELIZA, beloved wife of Stephen Williams, aged 66 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 157 Chrystie-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, JAMES S. WILSON, of New-York City, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headaches.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 286 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

WITH A BOX OF PHOENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., of the Metropolitan Board of Health.
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THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN.
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Publish this day
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN;
Designed to represent the existing state of Physiological Science, as applied to the functions of the human body.
By AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D.
Alimentation; Digestion; Absorption; Lymph and Chyle.
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In the preface to the first part of this work, published a little more than a year ago, the author announced his intention of writing an extended treatise upon human physiology; and the present volume, devoted to subjects connected with the great functions of digestion and absorption, is now presented as the second of the series. As stated in the preface to the first volume, the separate parts of the work are intended to form distinct treatises, devoted respectively to natural subdivisions of the science of physiology; each one being complete in itself, but the entire series embracing all the subjects usually regarded as belonging to physiology. The manner in which the first part has been received, and the experience of the author in the preparation of the present volume, have encouraged him in carrying out the original plan of the work.—*Extract from Preface.*

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READY MONDAY, Sept. 16,
BLEAK HOUSE.
GLOBE EDITION.
One vol. 16 mo., cloth. Price $1 50.
Nine vols. of this edition now ready.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16 inst., at the large hall, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PALMER, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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NEW-YORK, Sept. 14—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	111⅝	111⅞	Gold	144⅛	144⅜
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111⅞	June, 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	109⅜	109⅝	July, 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119⅜	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅜	109⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118⅜	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅞	111	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108⅛	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C., '67., pon.	107⅞	108⅛	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	115⅞
10-40 Reg	99⅜	99⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Cou	99⅜	99⅝			

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All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
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RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 14, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
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For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 20 DIFFERENCE
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The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.
For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.
Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Schuyler County.
Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Cresse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent.
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 52 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.
By Order of the Directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 37, 38, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice President and Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trinity and Sacramento Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Ferry-st., New-York, on the 4th Monday of September, instant.
G. W. TUTTLE, Secretary.
SEPT. 7, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH PRIVATE table, complete in every respect. 164 5th-av.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—No. 332 West 19th-st.; house first-class, with all modern improvements; rooms furnished or unfurnished on first, second and third floors to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, who wish a quiet and comfortable home; pleasantly and conveniently situated; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house in West 31st-st., near 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife an unfurnished room, with board; no other boarders. For particulars address KING, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—From Oct. 1, in a private family, for five adults; location, 14th to 34th sts., and Madison and 6th avs.; $250 per month will be paid for suitable rooms, &c.; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with full particulars, HORTON, Box No. 58 Flushing, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED—IN THIS CITY BY A GENtleman and wife, in a private family; will furnish their own room; near a car route preferred. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAS SEVERAL LARGE AND small bedrooms and a parlor to let, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen separately or in party. Will give full or partial board. Call at No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH.

NO. 36 EAST TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, with private parlor on first floor; first-class board; private table if required; references.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINING six rooms, to let without board or with private table, either singly or in suites; also a parlor floor and single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 15 University-place. References required.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to rent, with first-class board, where every effort will be made to promote home comforts. Those wishing such accommodations will please call at No. 35 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single; meals if desired. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-PARK—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, with parlors, suitable for families, with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen. House and location first class.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Madison Park. Desirable suits of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 55 WEST 11TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Elegantly and richly furnished second floor, with private table only; house and appointments first-class; children not taken; references exchanged.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH ST.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. terms moderate; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE AND TWO children, want several furnished rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping. Address, with terms, C. S. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; rooms for gentlemen and wives. No 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS from Broadway—To let to a gentleman, a nicely furnished room in a private house.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms, without board, single or in suite, on third and fourth floors front.

AT NO. 80 NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place, rooms en suite or single; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 74 CLARK-ST. Rooms en suite or single; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE LAKE, six miles back of Newburgh; pleasant, shady lawn; good living at the farm house; good boats and fishing; high ground and very healthy; a pleasant place to spend the Autumn. Address R. W. GENUNG, Orange Lake, Newburgh, N. Y. Refers to Henry, Moore & Genung, No. 522 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery and 130 and 132 Hester-st.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell, in suites or single pieces, all kinds of
FURNITURE,
cheaper than any other house. Also,
MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS.
Call and save money.
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Note the number. Second store from either corner.

A REDUCTION IN PRICE OF 30 PER cent., at DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S Furniture and Bedding Warerooms, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie, and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st.; entrance No. 87 Bowery.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, &c. ALSO, brushes of every description, at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER.
Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 Pine-st.—West 51st-st., 3-story, h. s., b. s......$25,000
West 36th-st., 3-story, h. s., b. s......$14,000
West 34th-st., 4-story, h. s., b. s......$26,000
West 38th-st., 4-story, h. s., b. s......$32,500
West 46th-st., 4-story, h. s., b. s......$37,500
and a large number of other houses, variously located.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., about 22 by 80 feet, with possession. Can be seen only by my order. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, situated on the south side of Perry-st., and being the fourth house West of 4th-st. Apply to WM. H. HUME, No. 117 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—IN A CHOICE LOCATION ABOVE the Fifth-av. Hotel, a full-sized first-class house in perfect order, with the expensive furniture. For permits and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 ft. 6 in. in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME, SWEET HOME.
The hive to the bee, and to the bird its nest, and yet thousands of our business men own not a foot of land, and have a home only at the pleasure of their landlord. To such Rutherford Park, N. J., forty minutes from Chambers-st.
Maps, circulars and all information may be had from
JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.
Or of the Secretary at Rutherford Park.

FOR SALE AT BELMONT,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Ten minutes' walk from the Fordham depot.
Forty-five minutes' from New-York by Harlem Railroad.
Three minutes' walk from horse-cars via Harlem bridge.
A DESIRABLE AND CONVENIENT RESIDENCE, situated on high ground in a good neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.
The house is 40x38 feet; two and a half stories and basement; is well built, filled in with brick; has high ceilings, floor is deafened; range, stationary tubs, marble basins and hot and cold water on each floor; bath, &c., bells, speaking tubes, large furnace built in brick, and every convenience for an elegant and comfortable Winter and Summer residence. The grounds are one and a half acres in extent, tastefully laid out with choice flowers; flowering and evergreen shrubs and abundance of large and small fruits, together with a well worked vegetable garden.
The outbuildings consist of hennery, carriage-house for three carriages, and stalls for two horses and cow, fitted with iron racks and mangers; the whole is in excellent repair, and no expense has been spared to fit it with everything that could minister to comfort and convenience, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
MALTBY G. LANE, No. 76 4th-av., or to
WM. H. PAYNE, 129th-st., Harlem.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes, and near the residence of the late J. H. Paulding; contains about 120 acres with half a mile river front, stone mansion, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; an abundance of fruit and shade trees; land highly cultivated; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY, a pleasant residence, containing eleven furnished rooms, with pantries, &c.; attached to the place are fine shade-trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, pear, cherry and other fruit trees; superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and in every way desirably situated. Early possession and favorable terms given. For further particulars apply to
M. W. DODD, Bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM HARLEM Bridge and Mott Haven Depot, H. R. R., on 139th-st., Wilton, Morrisania, overlooking the Sound, a well-built, roomy house, with half an acre of lawn and garden, well stocked with fruits; good stable; price $10,000, $7,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. K. A., Box No. 168 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the southern part of Westchester County, twelve miles from the Fifth-av. Hotel; mansion, greenhouse and grapery, with elegant surroundings; twenty acres of land; the owner has occupied it twenty years. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE FINE RESIDENCES, convenient to stations, fully furnished, with modern improvements, to rent for the Winter, at $125 to $200 per month, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, and corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, A NEW house containing eight large rooms handsomely finished, on a lot 100 by 143 feet; grounds well filled with fruit; only one block from the South Bergen horse cars; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply to Room No. 19, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM, FRONTING ON Prince's Bay, south side Staten Island; 150 acres, with one fine dwelling, outhouses and two cottages; price $30,000. Also, one of 37½ acres, $12,000, with immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERford Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., FOR SALE, BUILDing plots on Paulison and Gregory avs.; fine views and five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to HINMAN & CO., No. 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.
No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO RENT—ON WEST-SIDE-AV., BETWEEN Lexington and Oxford avs., in South Bergen, N. J., convenient to the horse cars and within two minutes' walk of the depot (as located) of the Newark and New-York Railroad, (bringing the property within ten minutes of the foot of Liberty-st., New-York City,) four new first-class French-roof three-story and cellar houses; modern improvements; large lots; shade and fruit. Rent, $600; leases for more than one year if required.
Also, one house in Pine-st., Lafayette; rent $700.
Inquire of
SLIGHT & LEWIS,
Law Office, No. 134 Hudson-st.,
corner of York-st., Jersey City.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TILL MAY 1, A handsome French roofed house, ten rooms, on Bergenwood-av., Hudson City, N. J., within half an hour's ride from New-York; horse cars to Hoboken and Jersey City pass the door every ten minutes; fine garden, fruit trees, vine, &c.; the furniture is almost new; gas, water, bath, large pier mirror, gilt base; Brussels carpets, piano, &c.; family going to Europe; possession 1st October; rent $125 per month. Apply to
THOS. ALDRIDGE, Newark-av., Hudson City, N.J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful country seat of Wm. S. Wright, Esq., of fifty acres, lying between the Hyde Park Road and Hudson River, half mile north of Poughkeepsie, with furniture, stock and farming implements complete, to let for six or twelve months from Oct. 1, 1867. For particulars, apply on the premises, or address Drawer No. 151, Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—ON FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A finely furnished stone-front dwelling 25x64; every modern improvement, splendid order and handsomely furnished; possession Oct. 1. Apply to WYKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., for permits and particulars.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—GENTEEL three-story extension dwellings, Nos. 108, 110 Ryerson-st., Myrtle-av.; good order and neighborhood; gas, chandeliers, water; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE S. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—FOR THE COMING SEASON, ONE of the best located boxes in the Academy of Music. Address Box No. 1,734 Post-office, or call at No. 220 Front-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT IN COUNTRY WITHIN one and a half hours ride of New-York, a pleasantly located cottage house, furnished or otherwise. Address, with particulars and terms, Box No. 4,743 New-York Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college.
Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.
Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit during the day, and in which the Principal resides, who can also be conferred with afternoon or evening.

GEORGE STECK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 42d-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES a few private pupils. Liberal compensation expected. Refers to Rev. Thomas Hill, LL. D., &c., Pres't Harvard College; Ephraim W. Gurney, Professor of Metaphysics, Harvard College; Elbridge J. Cutler, Professor of Belles Letters, Harvard College; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., New-York. Address TUTOR, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 80 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session has just commenced. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

BOOK-KEEPING $10.—MESSRS. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form cheap evening classes this week; gentlemen wishing to learn book-keeping, writing or arithmetic at half the usual price should secure cheap seats immediately.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF STUDY OF the French language for graduates or adults will begin on September 19 at the Protestant French Day School, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 25. Letters directed to Mme. L. D. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 39 and 41 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 129th-st. and Harlem River.

MISS FOSTER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Yonkers, N. Y. Number of boarders limited to six.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS No. 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 68 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 18. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 224 East 19th-st., Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 227 AND 229 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.
PROF. A. BERNARD, SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Spear,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Tragg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.
Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $360 per annum.
REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel.
For prospectus, address
REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.,
Mrs. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.
For circulars and further information apply to ROBT CAMPBELL, No. 158 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 109 Leonard-st.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)
References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.
H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,239 Broadway, corner of 31th-st.

MISS BAUER, WHO HAS RESIDED IN England, Scotland, Germany and France, who has studied at the First Academies and Libraries in those countries, and who has had twenty years' experience as a teacher, will be happy to give Lessons on the Piano-forte, in Singing, Harmony and Composition. Terms, $1 per hour. Lessons in English, French, German, or any other branch of education. Terms, $1 for two hours. Address No. 83 East 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

EVENING WRITING CLASSES, COMMENCING on MONDAY, 16th, at 7 and 8 o'clock. Extra lessons will be given, without charge, to all joining the first classes. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.
O. B. GOLDSMITH, Professor of Penmanship.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—HON. WM. H. SEWard President. Fall term commences Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 665 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS F. M. ALVORD WILL GIVE LESsons on the piano, in singing and cultivation of the voice, at her studio, "Fine Arts Gallery," No. 82 5th-av., or at the residence of pupils in New-York or Brooklyn. Lessons in French, private or in classes, with the best teachers.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the school.

AT $3 50, WRITING, 30 LESSONS, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Spelling; privately, day and evening. PAINE'S Business Colleges, Nos. 62 Bowery and 307 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. Address Mrs. R. B. NEWTON.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 22 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 4. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

MADAME MARTINEK'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.
For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st.; reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 115 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK, having returned to the City, will resume her instruction in Vocal Music on Wednesday, Sept. 11. Letters may be addressed at Chickering's Piano-forte rooms, No. 652 Broadway, where circulars may be found. Residence, No. 120 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 242 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ALL TEACHERS SHOULD BE GOOD penmen, and all may, under the magical tuition of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 18, at No. 923 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 322 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 45th-st., will reopen Thursday Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,193 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 25 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD—PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught at less than half the cost in time and money usually wasted at the so-called business colleges. After an absence of four years, the subscriber has returned to the City and opened rooms at No. 42 East Fourteenth-st., Union-square, for the purpose of giving thorough personal instruction in the above branches to all, old and young, guaranteeing an elegant handwriting and a thorough knowledge of accounts to every attentive pupil. Open day and evening. O. B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed Penman of America.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

MASON & THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Classes are now formed for Children, Beginners and Advanced Pupils; also Evening Classes in all branches.
The popular evening ELEMENTARY CHORAL and ORCHESTRAL CLASSES will commence the first week in October.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Additional teachers of the piano-forte are required for this institution. They must be ladies of thorough professional qualifications and unexceptionable personal character; one is desired who would be capable of giving vocal instruction.
Applicants are requested to call on the Professor of Music, Mr. F. L. RITTER, at his residence, No. 55 West 29th-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY OR GENtleman of experience who has good recommendations is wanted as assistant to the principal in a high school near New-York. Latin, higher English; good discipline are essentials, and to play the piano and lead in vocal music are very desirable. H. H. DYOLL, Box No. 4,228 New-York.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SINGLE GENTLEman to instruct in French and music, and otherwise assist in a select boarding-school, 45 miles from the City. Address, with full particulars and of salary expected, (no others will receive attention,) LECOUR, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as resident governess in a private family; is competent to instruct thoroughly in English, French, and music; highest references as to position and qualification. Address M. H., No. 639 Lexington-av., New-York.

WANTED—TEACHERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, *German, Classics, Mathematics, Painting and Music*, to introduce to *Families, Schools and Seminaries*. Call or address the "*National Teachers' Institute*," No. 532 Broadway, New-York. RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO MEET with an engagement as private teacher in a family; she instructs in English, French and music; is a good performer and can give the highest references. Address Miss M., Freehold, New-Jersey.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN of good education and some experience in teaching, to take charge of eight or ten boys to prepare them for college. Apply to JOHN B. REBOUL,
No. 98 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, Spanish and English languages; terms moderate. Address Prof. J. WUNDERMANN, No. 255 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Home from 11 to 2 o'clock and evenings.

WANTED—AT A SHORT DISTANCE FROM the City, a governess to take charge of education of a miss of 13 years; one competent to give instruction in music, French and drawing, will please apply on Thursday or Friday, 19th and 20th inst., at No. 57 West 42d-st.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a situation as tutor, or would teach in a private school; good testimonials. Address TUTOR, Box 145 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HAMILTON COLLEGE and an M. D., desires private pupils or a place in a school; testimonials unexceptionable. Address Dr. E. W. Avery, No. 61 St. Mark's-place.

EDUCATION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, who can command patronage, would like an interest in a first-class school. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.
The celebrated BRASS INSTRUMENTS manufactured by the SCHREIBER CORNET COMPANY have obtained the
FIRST MEDAL
at the International Exhibition in Paris, for their beautiful, clear and sympathetic sound and novelty of construction, combining the greatest advantages for the performer with excellence of material and great durability.
M. T. PAILLARD & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—MR. A. W. HAWTHORN, solo pianist and teacher, has returned to the City, and begs to inform his pupils and the public that he will commence his course of instruction in the art of piano-forte playing on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Mr. HAWTHORN'S method insures rapid progress, both in the technical and the theoretical branches of the art—the only system by which brilliant playing can be rapidly acquired. Terms and hours can be arranged personally at, or by letter addressed to the residence of Mr. HAWTHORN, No. 2 Union-square.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI, ANNOUNCES the publication of one Musical Vocal Album, by subscription. For circular and terms apply at his residence, No. 149 East 9th-st., and the warerooms of Chickering & Sons, throughout the United States. The Album will be published before Christmas; also, will be found the circular of terms for singing lessons, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, all the principal music stores, and Chickering & Sons' warerooms throughout the United States.

JENNYS & SON'S ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES are offered to the public in every style, with the patent agraffe, at prices below any other first-class makers in the City. Parties would do well to examine them. Factory and warerooms, No. 233 East 21st-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

A COMPETENT ORGANIST DESIRES to make an engagement in a Protestant Church. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 463 Bridgeport, Conn.

VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VOcal music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

MR. F. L. RITTER'S CHORUS CLASSES will open Sept. 30, in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church. For further particulars see circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES
FOR SALE.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.
ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 30-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.
Also,
TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK BUILDING BLOCK COMPANY, No. 24 Vesey-st., desire to inform parties contemplating building that they are now prepared to execute orders, having recently increased their facilities for manufacturing, and thus been enabled to acquire a stock ahead. The public are invited to inspect specimens at our office.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will be held at the Mission Rooms, No. 40 New Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. H. BREWSTER, Secretary.
SEPT. 14, 1867.

A REDUCTION IN PRICE OF 30 PER cent., at DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S Furniture and Bedding Warerooms, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie, and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st.; entrance No. 87 Bowery.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE........LEMARIE....SATURDAY Sept. 21
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING.........SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.........SATURDAY, Oct. 5
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from those ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.....Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY.....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY....Oct. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with CITY OF CORK.........Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
MALTA.........Sept. 21
HECLA.........Sept. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$35 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FINE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge; also to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $396 for first class, and $216 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Aug. 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Sept. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. DUTTON.
Sept. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam-line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin.........$250
Second Cabin.........170
Steerage.........85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin.........$300
Second Cabin.........200
Steerage.........100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. J. H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY, 16th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamships HUNTSVILLE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander. MONTGOMERY, THOMAS LYONS, Commander. will form a line to leave weekly from Pier No. 13 North River, commencing on the 25th or 28th September; definite notice hereafter.
These steamers were originally built for the Savannah trade and were great favorites with merchants of that city. They have been thoroughly refitted in every part for the express purpose of again placing them on that route. Their cabin accommodations will compare favorably with any steamer in the trade. They are commanded by men long and favorably known to the traveling public.
Insurance on the steamers warranted at the lowest rates. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight lower than by any other line. First cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship GRANADA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The steamer ALABAMA will sail on following Saturday. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow, Sept. 28.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First-class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 21	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 56	North Adams	3 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 30	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, except Sundays, at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE).—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 289 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednes., Sept. 11, 11¾ A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 11, 2¾ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 12¾ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6¾ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8¾ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE—$3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED IMmediately. Manhattan Gas Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kees' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Kees. Removed to No. 167 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, large boarding-house or private family; the lady has had long experience in the business; is an industrious woman and a good manager, and speaks French and German. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—ALL EXPERIENCED ENGLISH, American, Irish, Scotch, German ladies', maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; situations ready for all at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant widow, a situation as laundress, or to do general housework in a small family where she can have her child (three years old) with her; City or country; can be seen for two days, at No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a Protestant woman as cook; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing or attend to butter-making; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 269, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or seamstress; cut and fit and operate on a machine; City or country; has good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business in both capacities perfectly; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND THOROUGH working girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do plain sewing; has no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av, near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands soups, pastry and made dishes; understands English cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as housekeeper, or take care of an invalid and as seamstress; can be well recommended; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and nurse or to do plain sewing; understands the care of children well; is tidy and willing; has two years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av. 25th-st., for a large number of first-class servants, City and country; all nations; excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, ladies' maids, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; competent in all its branches; first-class cook; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Scotch woman who understands her business in all its branches; the best of references if required. Call for two days at No. 422 East 14th-st., between 1st and Av. A. fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress who thoroughly understands French fluting, finery and her business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a middle-aged French woman, for one or two single gentlemen; she would undertake the general work of the house and take care of their linen; she can furnish best City reference. Address A. S., 387 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with best of reference, a situation in a private family, or would take the position of nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NURSE AND seamstress, with good references, a situation; willing to go any distance in the country, or would travel to Europe; very fond of children. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or, would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION to do general housework for a small family, or as kitchen girl to a hotel; is a good washer, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN; one as first-class cook, and the other as laundress; they have good City reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the cook's washing. Call at No. 303 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl; is a good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; every kind of baking; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ABLE-BODIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and a beautiful washer and ironer; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one as plain cook, the other as waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; have got the best of City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUAtion in a fancy-store to learn the business of a saleswoman. Address, for two days, E. H., Station E Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; refers to her last place of three years. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at 108 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation as housekeeper or governess; references exchanged. Apply at 7 Carroll-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker work by the day in private families. Address No. 541 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Apply at No. 392 7th-av.—fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman to cook, wash and iron. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, will go out by the day in families. Call at or address No. 246 East 10th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS help, Protestants and others of all nations, in City and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and all other institutions in want of housekeepers, governesses, family seamstresses, dressmakers and operators; competent nurses for children and invalids, chambermaids, waitresses, competent laundresses, first-class cooks and bakers, smart girls for general housework, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, linen and store-room women, and good plain cooks, washers and ironers; all have good references and will be found willing and obliging. Employers please notice they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

ALL FAMILIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINing good servants would do well to call at the select Foreign and American Employment Office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.; first-class girls with the best of City references constantly on hand.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY the day or week; understands Wheeler or Wilson's machine; can furnish the best of reference. Call on or address No. 223 East 29th-st.

SELECT SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., for all capacities, City and country. Protestant and Catholic, with good recommendations, at the large, first-class Servants' Institute, No. 81 6th-av.; wages according to ability.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single man; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; is willing and obliging; good references from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NO. 1 EXPERIENCED ENgineer, a situation; assistant engineer on ocean steamer preferred; satisfactory reference given as to capability. Address, for two days, ENGINEER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; has the best of references. Address J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a thoroughly experienced man; will give the best of City references for honesty and sobriety from last employers. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with three years' reference from former employer; understands his business thoroughly and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children, a situation as first-class gardener; has had several years' experience in greenhouses, conservatories, hot and cold graperies; understands propagating, framing and forcing; also the laying out of kitchen garden and the growing of vegetables, planting of orchards, and laying out of pleasure grounds, &c.; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. T., or apply at J. M. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a Scotch gardener; he is married, and has a first-class practical knowledge of his business; his wife is a first-class dairy woman or laundress. We have known them for several years, and can recommend them to any gentleman wishing their services. Call on or address ELTING & PEAVEY, late Smith's seed-store, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as Coachman; he is strictly honest, sober, and very attentive and obliging; he understands his business in all its branches; the very best of reference can be given from his last employer. City or country preferred. Call or address a note to J. T. B., No. 43 Great Jones-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions in a private family, the woman as first-class cook, understands boning and larding, also all kinds of desserts and ice-cream, is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; the man as waiter; both understand their business thoroughly, and refer to their present employer. Address G. M., Station G, for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young sober faithful man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening and the care of all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference; is not afraid of work. Address M. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving, and is a good plain gardener; also understands farm work; can milk, and is willing to be generally useful; has good references. Address M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; best of City and country references; thoroughly understands general work, plowing, milking; can see to a small vegetable garden also. Address M. G., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, (married;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call on or address X., at Smith's old seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 18, who speaks French and English, and reads and writes both languages tolerably well. Apply at the Hudson River House, on Harrison-st., near the corner of Franklin. CASEY GERARD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call or address JAMES, No 7 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands the business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single German as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference. Address HENRY W., or apply at No. 153 Chrystie-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS waiterman, who is perfect master of his business, a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINgle man as gardener and coachman; is willing and obliging; has good reference from his last employer, and can milk. Address T. O. C., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; can give the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or to do the work about an office; good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 264 Broadway, in the jewelry-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man in a private family; understands his business perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 49 West 5th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. K., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, (colored,) who is a careful driver and good groom; undoubted reference given as to character and ability. Apply at No. 14 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER (single man) in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, No. 2 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as groom; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 5 East 39th-st., private stables, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who can write a good hand and is correct at figures; wages not as much an object as a good place. Address J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LARGE number of smart, competent girls, American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, French, Irish, Protestant, and others, for good situations at highest wages, in City and country, as good cooks, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, waitresses, and laundresses. Smart girls for general housework, pantry cleaning, and kitchen girls can be supplied without delay, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF THE City, a first-class cook. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT NO. 599 Broadway, Room No. 19, four women cooks for saloon; good wages paid. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—IN A BANK, AN ASSISTANT book-keeper. Address Box No. 1,208 Post-office, stating age, residence and qualifications.

PORTER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE tailors' trimming establishment; active, experienced person well acquainted through the City. Address, with references, G. W., Box No. 1,324, New-York Post-office.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITUations in gentlemen's families will find them immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.
THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.
Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally. J. L. & CO.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 9, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Quartermaster-General I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., the following Quartermaster's stores:

10,238 lbs. new Manila rope,	3½	inches in circumference.
6,221 lbs. new Manila rope,	3¾	inches in circumference.
9,711 lbs. new Manila rope,	4½	inches in circumference.
1,120 lbs. new Manila rope,	6½	inches in circumference.
3,490 lbs. new Manila rope,	8¾	inches in circumference.
1,560 lbs. new Manila rope,	10	inches in circumference.
2,192 lbs. new Manila rope,	13¾	inches in circumference.
366 lbs. new Hemp rope,	¾	inches in circumference.
873 lbs. new Hemp rope,	1½	inches in circumference.
142 lbs. new Hemp rope,	2	inches in circumference.
204 lbs. new Cotton rope,	¾	inches in circumference.

8,019½ yards new cotton duck.
The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery.
For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks or to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Assist'nt-Quartermaster-Gen.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT MURRAY HILL HOUSES AT AUCTION.
Two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th and 46th sts., at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The houses are first class in every respect, just finished in a superior manner with all modern improvements. Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 93 Liberty-st., Household Furniture consisting of a general assortment of velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and black walnut suites, black walnut bedroom suites, gilt framed French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c. At 12 o'clock three rosewood Pianos of the make of Gilbert, of Boston, and Stodard, of New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST FORTY-FIRST-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 41ST-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., and known as No. 58. The house is in first-rate order, having been recently repaired throughout. The furniture, which is first class, can be had with the premises, if desired. House, 16.8x55 feet. Lot half the block.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—By THEALL & BROTHERS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire-proof Safes. Warranted the best make.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MICHAEL O'MALLEY & GEORGE BENNETT, is hereby dissolved from and after this date, by mutual consent. M. O'MALLEY will continue the business and sign in liquidation.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 733 BROADWAY—THE HIGHEST cash price paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, laces, and all valuable personal property; or money loaned on the same.
J. S. COHEN, No. 733 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
DECIDED SUCCESS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, of the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY; OR, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.
THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY APPEAR.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, possessing all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, has been added to
THE GRAND AQUARIA.
They are RARE, CURIOUS and BRILLIANT specimens of the Tropical inhabitants of the deep.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, A LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Director.
TUESDAY, Sept. 24,
INAUGURATION OF A SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE AND FIRST REPRESENTATION In this country of OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS, (which has created a perfect furore in Europe,) entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which will be presented with a perfect COMPLETENESS IN DETAIL OF SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion,
And a company comprising the following
DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN ARTISTS:

Mlle. Lucille Tostee,	Mons. Guiffroy,
Mlle. Chiquot de Felcourt,	Mons. Duchesne,
Mlle. Isabelle Armand,	Mons. Lagriffoul,
Mlle. Marguerite,	Mons. Ledus,
Mlle. Mathilde,	Mons. Monier,
Mme. Duchesne,	Mons. Benedick,
Mme. Monier,	Mons. Valter.

A complete orchestra of accomplished musicians and a superb chorus selected from the principal Parisian theatres.

PRICES.
Admission.........One Dollar.
Reserved Seats.........$1 50.
Balcony Boxes (according to location).........$8—$10.
Proscenium Boxes (according to location).........$10—$15.
Gallery.........50 cents.
Tickets for the first three nights, TUESDAY, 24th, THURSDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY, 28th, ready on MONDAY, 16th Sept., at the box office of the theatre, G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Chickering & Sons', Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at J. Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this establishment will shortly
OPEN
For the Fall and Winter Season.
The Theatre has been RE-DECORATED, EMBELLISHED and RENOVATED throughout.
A NEW COMEDY, BY CRAVEN,
Entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION,
WITH
A NEW BURLESQUE, BY BURNAND,
THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN; OR, THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Both pieces will be produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS.
Further particulars, with A LIST OF THE COMPANY, Will appear in future advertisements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
James E. Hayes.........Lessee
G. L. Fox.........Stage Manager
C. W. Tayleure.........Business Manager
CROWDED OVERWHELMINGLY EVERY NIGHT.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Whose engagement already surpasses in its brilliant success all the former triumphs of his glorious career in the Metropolis. The popular rush to enjoy the most masterly personation of this, our great comedian, is unprecedented. The demand during the day for reserved seats ordinarily includes nearly all the fashionable portions of the house; and at night the line of eager applicants for admission extends across the entire lobby, and from the box-office to the outer edge of the pavement. Every night and Saturday afternoon, Boucicault's beautiful drama
RIP VAN WINKLE, or THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
RIP VAN WINKLE.........Mr. JEFFERSON.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.
Manager and General Director.........John De Pol
This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the DEVIL'S AUCTION will be presented, with the grand star EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.
New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE.
Corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av.
HARRY LESLIE.........MANAGER.
GRAND OPENING TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
with MME. CELESTINE, MME. CELESTINE, THE GREAT LADY ROPE-WALKER.
Also, LESLIE, LESLIE, HERO OF NIAGARA.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock; to commence at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission only 25 cents.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with Charts of Character, daily.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
EVERY NIGHT, commencing MONDAY, Sept. 16.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 39TH-ST.—Open all Winter for ladies and gentlemen; building heated; water is kept comfortably warm by means of a boiler.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 23.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway. E. FERRERO respectfully announces that, after an absence of 6 years, he resumes the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with Mme. Dubreul. Open for instrutions Saturday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
Circulars at the Academy.

AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. Class days Wednesdays and Saturdays. Opening soiree Sept. 18, at 9 P. M.
SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays, Latimer Hall, Court-st., near Degraw-st., commencing Oct. 3. Apply on school days only. See Brooklyn papers.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings for ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, Sept. 17.—First Race—Hurdle-Race. A handicap premium of $250, all ages, for horses that never won a hurdle-race or steeple-chase; two miles, over six hurdles. Second Race—Great Stallion Post Stake—Premium of $500, for two-year olds; dash of a mile. Third Race—Premium of $250, all ages; mile heats.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.—First Race—Hurdle-Race (Welter weights.), Premium of $300 to the winner, and $50 to the second horse; two miles, over six hurdles. Second Race—Selling premium of $300, all ages; dash of one and a half miles. Third Race—Premium of $500, all ages; two-mile heats.
THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, Sept. 20.—First Race—Steeple-Chase. A handicap premium of $400 to winner, and $50 to second horse, all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting country, and twenty-seven jumps. Second Race—Premium $400, for horses beaten at this meeting; dash of one and a half miles. Third Race—Post-stake premium, for three-year olds, of $600; $50 entrance, p. p.; two-mile heats; the winner of the Derby, Belmont or Travers to carry five pounds extra.
The first race will come off at 2 P. M. precisely. The trains of the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., run directly to the grounds, as follows: 10 A. M., 12 M., and 12½ and 1½ P. M.; leave track for New-York at 5:40 P. M.
Stages will connect with Hoboken ferry horse-cars at Union Hill and run direct to the track.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO GO AT once to the West Indies to assist in the management of a mining enterprise; must understand building and road making, and capable of taking charge of transportation to the coast; one preferred who is accustomed to tropical climates and speaks Spanish. Apply to J. W. CURRIER & CO., No. 39 Broadway.

A VALUABLE LEASE OF A FLOURISHING hotel for sale, with the furniture, good-will, &c., situated in a thriving town within ten miles of New-York City. To a party desiring a complete and profitable establishment, this will offer superior inducements for investment. For views, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$500 WILL BUY THE WELL-ESTABLISHED stationery, news depot, toy-store, &c.; good reason given for selling. Inquire in store No. 690 1st-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a liquor-store; has two years' lease, and the only one on four corners. Address T. J. P., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, on Monday only.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK.........Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI,
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
A. M. HAUCK, A. RONCONI,
BELLINI, BARAGLI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, at 8.
BELLINI'S
I PURITANI,
SIGRA. ANGELA PARALTA,
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
ANASTASI, &c.
(His first appearance this season.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, at 8.
ROSSINI'S
OTHELLO,
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
BELLINI, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI,
E. PANCANI,
(His first appearance.)
THURSDAY, OPENING NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, at 8.
ROSSINI'S
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
AND A NEW BALLET,
SIGRA. ANGELA PARALTA,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
G. RONCONI, &c.
Mlle. MARIE SAND,
Mr. C. MARVIG, and others.
(Their first appearance.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:
General Admission.........$1 50
Secured Seats, extra.........1 00
Boxes from.........$9 to 12 00
Family Circle.........75
THE REGULAR SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERFORMANCES WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 17.
At the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up-town) music-store, No. 865 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and, down-town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68.
MEDEA—THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director.........J. GRAU
This morning at 9 o'clock commences the sale of seats for the first three Ristori nights, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; Ruttman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
General admission, $1 50; orchestra seats, $2 50; dress circle, $2; private boxes, four seats, $12; proscenium boxes, five seats, $20; family circle, 75 cents.
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the season of 1867-68 of Mme. Ristori's dramatic representations will be inaugurated on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867,
with Legouve's celebrated tragedy,
MEDEA,
the same work in which Mme. RISTORI made her memorable triumphant debut in America last season.
The Company of Madame Ristori has been much augmented by new artists. Among them is
SIGNOR BOZZO,
who is one of the few great dramatic artists possessed by Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations, and who will make his first appearance in Silvio Pellico's grand tragedy,
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI,
ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT.
SATURDAY—THIRD RISTORI NIGHT.
IN BROOKLYN, MME. RISTORI WILL APPEAR ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI.
Director.........J. GRAU
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will inaugurate the season of 1867-68 at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.
The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Sept. 19.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway.
SIXTH WEEK of Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of LIFE AND LOVE IN THESE TIMES.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, AND
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION.
PIER AND RIVER SCENE BY STARLIGHT.
TOMBS POLICE COURT, &c.
EVERY NIGHT.........at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY.........at 2 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY.........at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........W. WHEATLEY
SECOND YEAR
of the successful spectacular drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21,
BLACK CROOK,
MATINEE, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE,
24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av.
Third week of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company. FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO. THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. A CARNIVAL OF FUN. The best combination of comic actors ever introduced in New-York. LEFFINGWELL as the FORRESTIAN BEPPO and the melancholy DANE, ROMEO JAFFER JENKINS. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as FRA DIAVOLO and the charming CHUMMY. Other characters by the company. A NIGHT OF HILARIOUS JOLLITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open evenings at 7¼. Admission 75 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EDWIN FORREST.
THIRD WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.
TO-NIGHT, KING LEAR.
EDWIN FORREST AS KING LEAR.
TUESDAY, EDWIN FORREST as DAMON.
WEDNESDAY, as KING LEAR.
THURSDAY, as OTHELLO.
SATURDAY, REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 133 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

PNEUMATIC LOCOMOTION.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE NEW LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

Pneumatic Railway and Postal Dispatch at the American Institute Fair—Projects for Tubular Ways Over and Under Land and Water, and in Mid-air.

The exhibition of a section of a pneumatic railway in perfect operation at the American Institute Fair, will attract numerous visitors to that exposition of the results of nature, talent, enterprise and industry, and cannot fail to awaken public curiosity as to the history of this agent of locomotion. We have pleasure in giving our readers a brief sketch of the progress made since the earliest ventilation of the idea of this application of pneumatics, with such facts and figures as will illustrate its progress, show what is now being done, and the plans on foot which promise to enable us before many years to "raise the wind" at will and blow ourselves not only through our cities, but, if the principle hold out and the enthusiasts' dreams are realized, from continent to continent with all but telegraphic speed.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Until somebody digs a pneumatic railway from beneath the ashes of Herculaneum or Pompeii, or by such a discovery at some other source startles us again with the oft-repeated saw that "Under the sun there is nothing new," we are content to take it for granted, as set down upon the records, that the first attempt to use atmospheric pressure as a power for locomotive purposes was that made in 1810 by a Danish engineer named MEDHURST, who then, it is said, originated the idea of carrying mail-matter in a pipe. Too little is said of his labors to lead us to any other conclusion than that like many other men of genius, his labor ended when the seed was sown; the harvest was for those who followed after. Following him, we have an Englishman named VALLANCE who, in England, in 1824, not only exhibited plans for the pneumatic dispatch carrying, but also those for the conveyance of passengers by the same agent through London. It was not, however, until 1832 that plans were so matured that they obtained much favor with the public, always slow to move. From that time, however, until 1838 the question of pneumatic locomotion was well canvassed, resulting in the latter year in the patenting of plans by CLEGG and SAMUDA, which capitalists considered practicable. These plans, nevertheless, were not put into operation for a considerable time. The atmospheric railroad from Dalkey to Kingston, near Dublin, Ireland, was the first constructed, in length about two miles. Soon after followed that in Croydon, England, over six miles long, and in 1845 that of St. Germain, near Paris, to Nantienes, distant about two miles. These were conducted with varying success, and, of course, with varying popularity, the main difficulty in the way being the heavy expense of working, spite of all promises of economy.

The first successful apparatus is thus described: Unlike the late methods where the cars pass through a tube, the first pneumatic propulsion of vehicles was done by an apparatus which lay between the rails, upon which the cars ran. At the top of this tube or pipe of cast iron, properly strengthened by circular flanges eccentric to the tube, was a longitudinal gearing, the sides of which were planed tapering upward; a band of iron of the thickness of the tube was made to fit the opening. Over this a band of leather was placed, extending some distance on each side of the iron band to which it was firmly fastened. The part extending to one side was used as a hinge for the valve. This was firmly pressed, throughout the whole length of the line, against the tube, by means of a bar of iron. The part extending on the other side rested on the tube in the place where it had been planed smooth. Every time a train passed over the line, the leather was impregnated with tallow and wax, and was pressed by a roller against the tube, on which it adhered, closing the opening. The closing became more perfect when a vacuum was made inside the tube—one of the results of the atmospheric pressure being to force the leather against the opening. When the vacuum was formed within the tube, the cars attached to the piston therein were drawn with it toward the location of the power creating this vacuum. The tube was closed at each end, where the engines and air-pumps were situated, by valves of peculiar construction, which allowed the piston to go in and out freely and smoothly without letting in the air. Numerous other plans were conceived and experimented upon, all, however, being but modifications in some way of those of CLEGG and SAMUDA, the perfectors of the Medhurst invention. The atmospheric railroads upon this plan do not seem to have had by any means a healthy life of it, the longest lived, we believe, was that in Ireland, which died about five years ago, being succeeded by the better understood steam locomotion.

THE PNEUMATIC DISPATCH IN ENGLAND.

The comparative success attained upon the roads above named was sufficient, however, to create a lively public interest wherever an inventor claimed to have discovered the remedy for the difficulties which impeded the healthy working of the project, but it was not until in 1861 a company was formed in London, entitled the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, and that they laid their plans before the public, that confidence in the ultimate realization of a successful atmospheric railroad was established. There was nothing new in principle claimed by the invention in the hands of the new company, but its application was materially different, and to this, and to modifications of this improvement, are due not only the success which has attended the labors of six years, but, beyond a doubt, the great revolution in locomotion which is still before us. The first experiment with the new apparatus was made in Battersea Fields, on the south side of the Thames, in the southwest suburbs. An iron tube over a quarter of a mile long was laid along the river's bank, and mail bags, parcels, and even several of the workmen, were carried through it at a rapid rate. As before stated, the principle by which this was effected was the same as that upon which the former roads were constructed; the great and important differences lay in the application. The car was no longer drawn over rails laid alongside a tube, but with its load passed through one of sufficient diameter to admit it as a piston. There was still the tube and the exhausting apparatus, but self-sealing valves were no longer necessary. The tube was not circular in form, but of a section resembling that of an ordinary railway tunnel, the internal height two feet nine inches, and the width at the spring of the arch two feet six, and at the springing of the invert two feet four inches. The material of the tube was of cast iron, in nine feet lengths, each weighing about a ton, and fitted into each other with an ordinary socket joint properly packed. Within the tube and at the lower angles on either side were cast raised ledges, two inches wide on the top and one inch high, answering the purpose of rails for the wheels of the dispatch truck to run upon. The trucks were made of a framing seven or eight feet long, inclosed in sheet iron, and having four flanged wheels, twenty inches in diameter each. The truck was so formed that its external form, in cross section, conformed to the inner surface of the tube, although not fitting closely, as this was found to be no necessity of successful operation, and freedom from friction, beyond that of the wheels, was thus obtained. The air was exhausted, from near one end of the tube, by means of a great exhausting fan, from which the air obtained by the suction was discharged by centrifugal force.

These first experiments, which were made in July of 1861, as above stated, were most successful, and received, as they merited, a great deal of public attention and commendation. The Electric and International Telegraph Company, it is true, had for several years used tubes, through which, on the same principle, they had dispatched messages between their city stations; but the invention of the all but perfected apparatus above described is due to T. W. RAMMELL, a civil engineer, who became the Secretary of the new Company. The Company was organized under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Chandos, and from the outset obtained a most generous support. Charters were granted for the opening of streets to lay down tubes to establish a line between St. Martin's-le-Grand to one of the district post-offices, and subsequently to connect railway stations, public offices, &c. Early in 1863 the Company had already made rapid forward strides, having established a most successfully working connection between Euston Terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway and the district post-office in Eversholt-street. Through the pneumatic tube connecting these points, 1,800 feet long, all the mail matter brought into the city from the north and northwest by this great carrier was transported, with great saving of time and labor and assured safety to the mails. Fifteen great mails per day were thus transmitted.

In 1864 a tube, or rather tunnel, was constructed in the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, 600 yards long, through which thousands of passengers were carried, propelled by a current of air generated by an immense fan, and again drawn back by a vacuum created by that instrument. The conveyance was a long, roomy, comfortable carriage, resembling an elongated stage, and capable of accommodating thirty passengers. Passengers entered this at either end, the entrances being closed with sliding glass doors. Fixed behind the carriage was a framework of the same form and nearly of the same dimensions as the sectional area of the tunnel or tube, and attached to the outer edge of this frame was a fringe of bristles forming a thick brush. As the carriages moved through the tunnel the brush came in close contact with the arch, thus to a sufficient extent preventing the escape of air. With this elastic collar around it, the carriage formed a close-fitting piston, against which the propulsive force was directed. Notwithstanding that there was a curve in the tunnel that was very sharp and the gradients as high as one in fifteen, the motion was easier and steadier than ordinary railroad traveling. The journey of 600 yards was performed either way in fifty seconds, with an atmospheric pressure of but *two and a half ounces* to the square inch.

However successful all these experiments were, it was not until early last year that operations upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the project were inaugurated by the opening of the extensive dispatch line from Euston-square to Holborn, a distance of nearly two miles, whence it has since been extended to the General Post-office, another mile eastward.

On the opening day the Duke of Buckingham, then and now Chairman of the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, had invited a number of scientific gentlemen to inspect the apparatus. It is narrated that after the train had made some successful passages, several of the gentlemen entered the dispatch trucks and passed through with but slight inconvenience for want of room, having to accomodate themselves to the narrow boundaries of the trucks. The sum of all these tests was that the public became satisfied, not only that the dispatch system was a success, but that an application of the principle to passenger traffic was demanded by the necessities of the time. The Pneumatic Dispatch Company have, however, confined themselves in the meantime to the work for which they organized, and during the past eighteen months have laid many miles of tubing, and by their success given the impetus to others who propose to carry out a scheme for passenger traffic on the most extensive scale. A company was formed last year who proposed to tunnel the river Thames, and through that tunnel transport passengers on the pneumatic plan.

THE WATERLOO AND WHITEHALL PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

This is the title of this great project, which aims at connecting the two great sections of the greatest city in the world, and through this tube it is proposed to pour from side to side an endless living stream of human beings, at the rate of 88 feet per second, making the distance in a fraction of a minute. The approach to the river's bank from either terminal station will be by an underground tunnel of brickwork, a large portion of which has already been constructed. The river will be crossed by four lengths, each 221 feet, of wrought iron tubing thirteen feet in diameter, covered with brick-work. These tubes, which will soon be completed, are the work of Messrs. SAMUDA, of the Isle of Dogs, up the Thames a short distance, and are of three-quarter-inch iron, with three rings of enveloping brick-work bound by hoops of angle iron, and are to receive, after being laid, an internal lining of brick-work, bringing the diameter to twelve feet nine inches. The length of the tubes, including the shore ends, will be five-eighths of a mile. The first of these will soon be completed, when it will be floated down the river from the workshop to its destination.

This floating down immense masses of iron and masonry is not the least astonishing feature of the affair, and will be effected in this way: The ends of each section will be closed by bulkheads, thus rendering the air-inclosing tube lighter than its bulk of water. When it reaches Hungerford, its destination, it will be by a moderate admission of water lowered down into its final resting place on the foundations prepared for it, in like manner with the other sections. The ends will be brought together by means of guiding rods, and a close joint tube be effected by an ingenious method lately devised by Mr. KAMMELL.

This great enterprise may be said to be the first ripe fruit in half a century from the invention of MEDHURST the Dane. This project once a success it is scarcely too much to expect that the long-dreamed-of feat of sub-tubing the Straits of Dover may be in time accomplished.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

It would be indeed surprising if the inventive genius of this country had continued to sleep while the progressive labors above detailed were going on in England. The matter of underground railroads has been twice before the Legislature of this State, and last year two bills were presented asking for the right to form a company and the necessary charter to enable it to run pneumatic tubes for mail dispatching purposes through this City. These bills like many others died a premature death in Albany, but with them did not die all hope in a successful future for the Pneumatists—if we may coin a short name for them for convenience sake. Charters were obtained in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and it is understood that two bills for New-York will be again presented with best guarantees of success at the next session of the Legislature. In the meantime our spirited neighbor, Mr. ALFRED E. BEACH of the *Scientific American*, is the first in the field with his demonstration of the practicability of pneumatic passenger locomotion, made on an actual working scale. The splendid example of a pneumatic railroad now erected at the American Institute Fair, and which will be in operation to-day, is the project of that gentleman, and it is not too much to expect that this enterprise will be duly appreciated and in time rewarded.

In the construction of this great working model there are some peculiar features which will call for explanation as we proceed in the description of the construction as a whole. Beside the great tube for experimental passenger conveyance, there is a full-sized model of a Pneumatic Dispatch with noticeable improvements, which we shall also have to notice in this article.

The tube of the passenger railway at the Fair is suspended along the eastern wall and runs from gallery to gallery, a distance of 107 feet. It is six feet in diameter and is constructed of wood. The shell is but 1½ inch thick, yet it is claimed to be capable of immense resistance. This peculiarity is obtained by a novel process patented some time since by J. K. MAYO. The inch and a half in thickness is made up of fifteen layers or lamina of veneer, laid upon each other transversely and spirally and joined together by cement. The grain of the woods thus crossed and recrossed, gives a structure of remarkable strength and power of resistance to either blow or pressure. The carriage for passenger conveyance is long enough to seat on either side, like the ordinary street car, ten persons. It is open at the top and sides, the latter rising sufficiently high only to protect the passengers' backs from friction against the sides of the tube. The door is placed in the centre of the O shaped end which forms the valve or piston when the door is closed. The wheels of the car, four in number, rest on rails laid along the bottom of the tube and project through the bottom a few inches only, being all that is necessary. The wheel-attachments and, with this exception, the wheels themselves, are immediately beneath the seats. This permits full use of the space within the tube, so that the carriage is just as freed from touching the bottom as the sides. The motive power, placed at the northern end of the tube, consists of a great fan ten feet in diameter, inclosed in a wooden chamber which forms one end of the tube. This fan is unlike any yet used. It is in fact a screw propeller with eight blades, so constructed that the pitch of the blades is not more than twelve inches. This fan is driven by an engine placed near by, and will make, if necessary, two hundred revolutions per minute. Turning in one direction it produces a vacuum by exhausting the air from the tube and throwing it off through apertures in the chamber, thus drawing the car at the other end rapidly toward it. When its motion is reversed, the opposite result is of course produced, the volume of air then taken from the surrounding atmosphere is poured in a resistless stream against the piston or flange of the car, which flies before it back to its starting place. This construction of wheel is the invention of Mr. BEACH, and is now for the first time put to practical test on a large scale. We hope to be able to chronicle in a few days that the result has realized the best wishes of our fellow-citizen. It would be most gratifying to learn that, so early in the race of pneumatic railroad construction, there was such promise of our taking the lead at a single bound. The construction of this apparatus, and that about to be described, was done by the Holske Machine Company, and was superintended by Mr. W. T. HOLSKE and Mr. BEACH personally.

THE PNEUMATIC POSTAL DISPATCH TUBE AT THE FAIR.

Mr. ALFRED E. BEACH also exhibits at the Fair a section of a postal dispatch through which a truck for the conveyance of mail matter is drawn or propelled in the same manner as above explained. A smaller fan is used for this tube. The tube itself is square, as are the trucks which pass through it. In connection with this apparatus is an ingenious automatic arrangement showing how mail matter, received at different post-office depots along the route, may be kept separate and so delivered, and in like manner can a correct delivery at each station of outgoing mails be effected. This is possibly the most interesting feature of this most attractive exhibition. The lamp-post rising from the middle of the tube represents a street depository having in its base a pair of rotary letter boxes. Every time the car passes the letter boxes one of these is turned and its contents drop into the passing car; when the car returns the other box is operated and its contents collected in like manner. Thus, the car when passing up-town collects all letters destined in that direction, having been dropped into the receiver of the lamp-post; returning, the down-town letters are collected from their particular box, into which they have been dropped advisedly from above.

PROJECTS.

On the success of these practical tests under the auspices of the American Institute no doubt will depend in a measure whether we shall have any immediate realization of the several projects in view including not only the establishment of passenger traffic and the transportation of mail matter, but the scarcely less gigantic one of sub-tubing the North and East Rivers and thus uniting Jersey City and Brooklyn with New-York.

It is estimated that the actual expense of laying down pneumatic passenger tubes under the streets of the City in the best manner with iron tubing, including the running stock and engines, would not exceed $100 per running foot, or $500,000 per mile, being much below the estimated cost of an underground steam-car railroad. The pneumatic plan would, doubtless, require a smaller tube than any other form, and, consequently, less excavation would be required, and since, by actual experience, it is shown that it can describe the sharpest curve, the route would not be difficult of selection. The suspension of the tube at the Fair illustrates the practicability of an elevated road, and suggests that the tube might be readily placed on posts or on brackets projecting from the houses passing between the blocks, or even running over the house-tops.

The estimated cost of laying down the pneumatic passenger railroad tube under the East River is $200 per running foot. Estimating the distance at 3,000 feet, this would give an outlay of $600,000. Assuming this to be correct, the contrast between this sum and the $7,000,000 which the great suspension bridge is to cost, the difference is startling. For the larger sum it is claimed that a dozen or more pneumatic tubes could be laid down, affording ample trans-river accommodation at every important point on either river, connecting all the great leading thoroughfares of the sister cities.

It is further estimated that passengers by a through city tube could be carried from the City Hall to Madison-square in five minutes, to Central Park in eight minutes, to Harlem and Manhattanville in fourteen minutes, to Washington Heights in twenty minutes, and by sub-river to Jersey City or Hoboken in five minutes, and to the City Hall, Brooklyn, in two minutes. And that this, if ever accomplished—which is by no means improbable—ought to be done at rates of conveyance far below those now charged for most uncomfortable transportation, it is only fair to conclude from the comparatively limited outlay of construction anticipated.

The projected Pneumatic Postal Dispatch is of a very important and comprehensive character. It is proposed to carry a pneumatic tube of about two or three feet in diameter from the Post-office up Broadway to Forty-second-street, with branches at Twenty-seventh-street to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and a branch at Thirtieth-street to the Hudson River Railroad. A tube is also to girdle the City, passing through South and Washington-streets so as to touch all the ferries and such landings where mails arrive and depart, bringing these points into immediate communication with the General Post-office. Tubes are also to extend through Chatham-street, Bowery and Third-avenue, also along Broad, Pearl, Canal, Grand, Bleecker, and Fourteenth-streets, and wherever the public requirements may need them—all the sub-Post-offices are of course being connected with the General Post-office. Further, it is proposed to extend the postal tube under the East River, or over the suspension bridge, if constructed, to Brooklyn, and through the principal streets of that city, also under the North River to Jersey City, where it will connect with the Pneumatic Dispatch Company of New-Jersey, to whom, as before stated, a charter has already been granted. By this Company it is proposed to extend their lines as soon as possible to the nearest important cities, probably Newark and Elizabeth. By means of such a net-work, no doubt the mails of the suburbs and suburban cities would be delivered at headquarters with great rapidity. The postal cars, it is stated, could be run at the rate of thirty miles per hour, including all delays at intermediate stations. Thus, letters might be sent up town as high as Forty-second-street, and replies received almost with the speed of telegraphic messages. The advantages to business men could not be over-estimated, assuming successful operation of such a project. At the present time we know that letters in many cases must be deposited ten or twelve hours up town prior to the mail-closing hour down town, so as to secure transmission by that mail. Letters for the early mails must be deposited on the night before, or they fail to go, and to send a letter up town and expect an answer on the same day would be to hope against hope. In this connection it is only necessary to say that in whatever respect a pneumatic dispatch would be of value as a mail bearer, it would also be valuable as a bearer of packages, and not by any means its least important business would be the delivery of newspapers at the various depots for the sale of that most valued necessity and luxury *juncto in uno*.

Leaving to the imaginations of our accomplished readers the pleasant labor of converting, with all the material here afforded them, our confused and crowded City, with its no less crowded water boundaries, into a terrestrial paradise, where easy locomotion on land, on water, beneath them both or in the air, can be enjoyed at will, we close this article, hoping, with them, that out of this great field of promise we may some day soon pluck flowers of comfort.

New-York State Temperance Convention

The following call has been issued for a State Temperance Convention, to be held at Albany, N. Y., on the 2d prox:

The desire having been expressed by many friends of temperance throughout the State, that a Convention should be held at an early day to compare views, and secure, so far as practicable, concert of action among the various temperance organizations and friends of the cause, we accordingly respectfully and earnestly invite all friends of temperance throughout the State to meet in convention in Tweddle Hall, at the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867, at 10 A. M. Let all temperance organizations, ecclesiastical bodies, churches, and Sabbath-schools send delegates to this Convention, and let the friends of the cause generally rally on this occasion, and make it one worthy of the cause and the hour. The circular bears the following signatures; William E. Dodge, President National Temperance Society and Pub. House; James B. Dunn, Secretary National Temperance Society and Pub. House; Gen. Joseph S. Smith, President New-York State Temperance Society; F. A. Spencer, Secretary New-York State Temperance Society; J. N. Stearns, M. W. P. Sons of Temperance; John Thompson, G. W. P. Eastern Division Sons of Temperance; S. D. Foot, G. S. Eastern Division Sons of Temperance; J. C. O. Redington, G. W. P. Western Division Sons of Temperance; J. A. Shaw, G. S. Western Division Sons of Temperance; Silas Ball, G. W. C. T., I. O. G. T.; E. W. Mason, G. W. S., I. O. G. T.; Reuben C. Bull, G. W. T. Temple of Honor; George W. Heston, G. W. R. Temple of Honor; T. L. Cuyler, D.D.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Supervisors.

SEPT. 13, 1867.

The Board met pursuant to special call.

Present—HENRY SMITH, Esq., President, and Supervisors Brice, Blunt, Tweed, Rocha, Fox, Hayes, Bleakley and Herman—8.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Howard Mission, Morris K. Jessup, David Martin, Spear & Jackson and Alanson Trask, for correction of tax.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills for services, &c., for new County Court-house: J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, $18,849 30; J. McB. Davidson & Co., safes, $1,610; John H. Keyser, plumbing and gas fitting, $5,358 85; Morgan Jones, plumbing, &c., $1,466 11; Andrew J. Garvey, plastering and ornamental work, $12,764; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $9,870 89; Edward Gridley, carpenter work and material, $1,914 30; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $10,957 50; E. V. Haughwout & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus, $2,778 36; Thorburn & Waterbury, timber, $45 50; Samuel Cantrel, $300 for rent of armory; A. Hall, Jr., $93 80 for painting county offices. Bills for fitting up armories: Gregg & Bro., carpeting, $1,121 25; A. Hall, Jr., painting, &c., $1,912; George S. Miller, repairs, $4,749 69; A. J. Garvey, repairs, $1,882; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $19,566 74; Keyser & Co., repairs, $14,573 51.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

From the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, transmitting a record of meetings; from the House of Mercy, with statement that they are entitled to $110 per capita on average number of persons annually maintained, and will require for 1868 $5,000, and for 1867 $8,000; from the Auditing Committee, on expenses of Police Department for 1868, with statement of amount necessary for said Department.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To pay bill of the *Commercial Advertiser* Association, $568 65, for advertising; of the following, for construction of new County Court-house: J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, $18,849 30; John McB. Davidson & Co., safes, $1,610; John H. Keyser, plumbing and gas-fitting, $5,358 85; Morgan Jones, plumbing, &c., $1,466 11; Andrew J. Garvey, $12,764; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $9,870 89; Edward Gridley, carpenter work and material, $1,914 30; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $10,957 50; E. V. Haughwout & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus, $2,778 36; Mathew Kane, window sashes, $580 10; Thorburn and Waterbury, timber, $45 50; bills of the following, for supplies, &c., to armories: Gregg & Brother, carpeting, $1,121 25; Archibald Hall, Jr., painting, $1,912; George S. Miller, repairs, $4,749 69; Andrew J. Garvey, repairs, $1,882; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $19,566 74; Keyser & Co., repairs, $14,573 51; bill of A. J. Garvey, for repairs to courtrooms, $1,865 50; bill of James A. Monegan, for repairing and rebinding books in County Clerk's Office, $1,535 02.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH H. YOUNG, Clerk.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 56 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 8	30.333	30.351	30.331	30.338
Monday, Sept. 9	30.260	30.153	30.111	30.175
Tuesday, Sept. 10	29.972	29.934	30.035	29.980
Wednesday, Sept. 11	30.170	30.164	30.183	30.186
Thursday, Sept. 12	30.153	30.092	30.072	30.106
Friday, Sept. 13	30.033	29.930	29.900	29.954
Saturday, Sept. 14	30.080	30.202	30.322	30.202
Week mean				30.131
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 8				30.351
Minimum at 9 P. M. of Sept. 13				29.900
Difference, or Range				0.451

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 8	65.01	70.01	64.04	66.53
Monday, Sept. 9	61.00	65.05	65.04	63.97
Tuesday, Sept. 10	66.00	68.08	63.07	66.17
Wednesday, Sept. 11	55.02	63.00	58.00	58.73
Thursday, Sept. 12	59.02	69.02	66.00	64.80
Friday, Sept. 13	63.00	74.01	71.05	69.53
Saturday, Sept. 14	61.00	63.02	55.05	59.90
Week mean				64.23
Maximum at 4 P. M. of Sept. 13				77.00
Minimum at 6 A. M. of Sept. 11				51.00
Difference, or Range				26.00

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M. (Miles.)	Mean distance per hour. (Miles.)
Sept. 8	N. E.	E.	E.	305.70	12.397
Sept. 9	N. E.	N.	E.	119.00	4.958
Sept. 10	S. W.	N. W.	N.	86.00	3.583
Sept. 11	N.	N.	N. W.	148.00	6.166
Sept. 12	W.	S. W.	S. W.	69.35	2.889
Sept. 13	W.	S. S. W.	S. W.	209.15	8.714
Sept. 14	N. E.	N.	N. E. by E.	247.80	10.345
Total distance				1185.00	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 8	9.	7.	10.	8.66
Monday, Sept. 9	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Tuesday, Sept. 10	10.	10.	9.	9.66
Wednesday, Sept. 11	1.	3.	0.	1.33
Thursday, Sept. 12	1.	6.	8.	5.00
Friday, Sept. 13	5.	6.	4.	5.00
Saturday, Sept. 14	8.	1.	0.	3.00

Remarks.—Rain occurred on 10th and 14th; duration of actual raining, 41 minutes; depth fallen, not measurable; Polar light on 13th; lunar eclipse on 13th, partial, visible.

Chess.

The somewhat stagnant proceedings of the New-York Chess Club during the absence of members for the summer season, have been, during the past two weeks, enlivened by a visit from Mr. McC., one of the leading amateurs of New Orleans—a gentleman well qualified to uphold the high standing so long maintained by the native city of PAUL MORPHY, EUGENE ROUSSEAU, and other celebrities well known to chess fame. With the single exception of Capt. MACKENZIE, Mr. McC. has, so far, to say the least, held his own against the various opponents he has encountered during his sojourn in New-York.

The following is one of several off-hand skirmishes having taken place during the past few days between Mr. McC. and Mr. STANLEY, of the New-York Chess Club:

BISHOP'S GAUNTLET.

White—Mr. S.	Black—Mr. McC.
1..P to K 4.	1..P to K 4.
2..P to K B 4.	2..P takes P.
3..B to Q B 4.	3..Q to R 5, check.
4..K to B.	4..P to K Kt 4.
5..Kt to K B 3.	5..Q to R 4.
6..P to Q 4.	6..P to Q 3.
7..P to K R 4	7..P to K R 3.
8..Q Kt to B 3.	8..B to K Kt 2.
9..Kt to Q 5.	

[Perhaps White would have done well to play P to K 5, prior to making this move.]

White	Black
	9..K to Q.
10..K to Kt.	10..Q to Kt 3.
11..P takes P.	11..P takes P.
12..R takes R.	12..B takes R.
13..P to K 5.	13..P to Q B 3.
14..Kt to Q B 3.	14..P to Q 4.
15..B to Q 3.	15..B to K B 4.
16..Kt to K 2.	16..Kt to Q 2.
17..B takes P.	17..P takes B.
18..Kt to K B 4.	18..Q to Kt 5.
19..Kt takes B.	19..Kt to K 2.
20..Kt takes Kt.	20..K takes Kt.
21..Q to K B.	21..P to K B 3.
22..P to K 6.	22..Q takes P.
23..Kt takes P.	23..Q to K 6, check.
24..Q to B 2.	24..Q takes Q.
25..K takes Q.	

And the game, after being continued for many more moves, was ultimately drawn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RUFFIANISM AT HUNTER'S POINT—GROCERY STORES AND BAR-ROOMS ATTACKED.—Acts of rowdyism at Hunter's Point are of so frequent occurrence that residents scarcely venture from their homes after nightfall, there being no organized police force to give them protection. This state of affairs has retarded the growth of the place materially, and, indeed, property owners have been known to sell out and remove their families to other localities within a year or two. About midnight Saturday a party of ruffians entered the grocery store corner of Fourth-street and Central-avenue, and helped themselves to such articles as they wanted, and when remonstrated with by the proprietors of the place, two young Germans, they seized one of the latter and took him to the sidewalk, where they beat him in an unmerciful manner. They then amused themselves by throwing stones through the windows, and thus made the store a perfect wreck. Two women who were in the store buying groceries at the time narrowly escaped being injured by the deadly missiles. The leader of this gang, a fellow named CAMPBELL, belonging in Greenpoint, was arrested before daylight by Constable HENNEY, who tied him down with a clothes-line, intending to take him to the cells in Astoria, but CAMPBELL's gang went to his assistance and rescued him. He is still at large. About the same time another gang of rowdies visited the bar-room of J. S. KALEY, Ferry-street, and acted in the most riotous manner, helping themselves to everything within their reach. After this they violently assaulted Mrs. KALEY and dreadfully disfigured her face, breaking two of her teeth. Constable WILLIAM LYNAM, of Newtown, hearing of the difficulty, proceeded to the place and arrested two of the ringleaders, who gave their names as JOHN S. BAILEY and P. R. BAILEY, brothers. They were conveyed to Astoria by the constable, and locked up to await a hearing before Justice MADDEN this morning.

ARSON.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning smoke was observed to issue from the first floor of the residence of Mr. JOHN THILMAN, No. 182 North Second-street, E. D., and the neighbors awoke Mr. THILMAN and his family. When an examination of the cause of the smoke was made, it was found that kerosene had been poured over the hallway of the first floor and fired. The flames were promptly extinguished, with slight loss. The timely discovery of the fire no doubt saved the lives of Mr. THILMAN and his family, who were all asleep at the time. A few hours previous to the above crime a carpenter's shop in Fifth-street, near North Fourth, was fired, but the flames were extinguished by an officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct and some citizens. The same building was fired a short time ago and similarly saved.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—An affair which is yet involved in mystery occurred in the Forty-sixth Precinct yesterday morning. It appears that while BILL TOVEE, the well-known sporting man, was taking his breakfast in the basement of his residence, Myrtle-avenue, near Central-avenue, E. D., a pistol bullet came crashing through the window, striking and splintering the table, then bouncing to the wall, and finally falling to the floor. When the bullet was picked up by Mr. TOVEE it was found to be flattened, showing conclusively that it must have been fired from a pistol or gun; but no report of either was heard by the family or neighbors. It is believed that an air-gun was used, but the affair is shrouded in mystery.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ROSLYN MURDERER.—On Saturday evening a man answering the description of EDWARD COUGHLIN, the murderer of WILLIAM O'BRIEN, was taken to the cells at Astoria and locked up. The young man who was stabbed by COUGHLIN at the time he murdered O'BRIEN will this morning visit the prisoner for the purpose of identification, but it is believed that the wrong man has been arrested.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning a young woman named ANN KELLY, hailing from New-York, entered the residence of CHARLES NOLAN, Central-avenue, Hunter's Point, and stole a wallet containing $20 and several articles of wearing apparel. She was arrested shortly afterwards by Constable LYNAM and taken to Astoria. The stolen property was found on her person.

FIRE FROM THE EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE.—A fire occurred in the bakery of Mr. BYRON STRATTON, No. 164 Atlantic-street, on Saturday evening, caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene in the hands of a servant girl named ANN CONROY. She was severely injured. The property was damaged to the extent of about $2,000. The girl was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, corner of Congress and Hicks streets.

PROBABLE FATAL INJURIES.—A little girl, aged three years, the daughter of Mr. S. MORRIS, residing at No. 14 Myrtle-avenue, fell from a second-story window on Saturday, and was so severely injured that her life is despaired of. She was attended to by Dr. FRANK BRUSH.

LAUNCH.—The steamer *Japan* will be launched on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M., from the ship-yard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint. She was built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run on their new route between California and China. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 360 feet, breadth 50 feet, depth 31 feet 6 inches.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

The calendar of this Court not made out. It will be published in the TIMES on Tuesday morning.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
96—Nolan vs. Burke.
8—Ebert vs. Coleman.
—Martin vs. Walsh.
—Grow vs. Heinbuch.
121—Anderson vs. McCagney.
124—Diehl vs. Lange.
126—Cohn vs. Garde.
—Walton vs. Freese.
132—McCullum vs. Chittenden.
19—Moseley vs. Cohen.
31—Dannager vs. Guest.
—Hendrick vs. Munez.
14—McDermott vs. Cusick.
67—Blecker vs. Berenger.
138—Straub vs. Hayes.
139—Bradley vs. Sutherland.
140—Gritman vs. Lockheimer.
141—Road vs. Cornell.
142—Lighstone vs. Levy.
143—Waltermaer vs. Spratt.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—BLOCKADE—SIMULATED VOYAGE—LEASE OF THE PEARL.

The United States, Appellants, vs. The Steamer Pearl, Cargo and Claimant.—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of Florida. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court:

The *Pearl* was captured on the 20th of January 1863, by the United States ship-of-war *Tioga*, between the Bahama Banks and Nassau. The papers found on board showed that she was a British vessel, belonging to one George Wigg, of Liverpool; that he became owner on the 24th of September, 1862; that one George M. Maxted was appointed master at Glasgow, where she was purchased, on the 25th of September; that one Matthew L. Irving succeeded him on the 13th of October, also at Glasgow, and that one William Jolloy was appointed in his place, at Cork, on the 22d of November. Jolly was master at the time of capture. She carried no cargo except ten bales of seamen's jackets and cloth, shipped by Wigg at Cork and consigned to H. Adderly & Co., at Nassau, to whom the vessel was also consigned. This firm has become well known in this Court as largely engaged in the business of blockade running. Several of the seamen, examined in preparation for the primary hearing, concurred in representing the vessel as destined to the rebel Confederacy. One of them was present when the vessel was purchased, and heard Wigg and Maxted negotiating for her. According to them, Maxted acted as principal rather than as subordinate, and was engaged bout the same time in buying other vessels of the same class as the *Pearl*, of small size and light draft, and what was said impressed the witness with the belief that all of them were destined to trade with the Confederate ports.

Several other seamen made similar statements. It seemed to be a common understanding among them that the *Pearl* was to be engaged in running the blockade, and there was much talk about the practicability and probability of her getting into the Confederate ports, and especially the port of Charleston. "It was notorious," said one of them, "in Glasgow and Cork, before and after the sailing of the *Pearl*, that she was engaged to run the blockade, and that she was bought and fitted and sailed for that especial purpose."

One of the firemen stated that Maxted represented to him and his mates, as an inducement to ship on the *Pearl*, that they might reship on her or on some vessel in the Confederate service, with large pay and have, as a bonus, the £10 return money which was to be paid them on discharge at Nassau. The same witness stated that Maxted, after leaving the *Pearl*, took command of a screw steamer the *Thistle*, from Liverpool to Nassau. The testimony of the second officer of the *Pearl* was substantially to the same effect. He was engaged at Glasgow for the general management on board, by Maxted, shortly before she sailed, and after a fortnight or more shipped as second officer. He understood the purchase by Wigg to be made for parties in the Confederate States. The master and the first mate testified that they knew nothing of any destination of the ship beyond Nassau. Neither knew to whom the vessel belonged, except from the papers; but believe that she was owned by Wigg. All they knew of the cargo was that it was consigned to Adderly & Co. The cause was heard upon the preparatory evidence, on the 6th of May, and on the same day, and before any decree was pronounced, a motion for further proof was made upon affidavits by Wigg, Maxted and several of the seamen, and on the 25th of May it was "ordered the claimant of the ship be allowed to produce further evidence, by his own oath or otherwise, touching his interest therein and the use he intended, at the time of the capture, to make of the vessel after her arrival at Nassau; the trade or business he intended she should be engaged in, and for what purpose she was going to that port, and that the claimant of the goods have time to produce an affidavit of his right and title therein to produce such other proof of neutral ownership as he may be advised." No new evidence at all appears to have been taken under this order; but the affidavits used on the notice and a Nassau newspaper containing two Government notices seem to have been admitted as further proof on the final hearing. Some of the affiants were seamen who had been examined at Key West. They denied having made some statements contained in the depositions put into the cause by the prize commissioners, but they do not the conversations and understandings to which they then testified. The substance of their affidavits was that the *Pearl*, at the time of her capture, was on a *bona fide* voyage to Nassau. The affidavits of the seamen, not before examined, were to the same effect. They are entitled to very little weight as further proof. The affidavit of Wigg was positive as to his ownership, to the non-existence of Confederate ownership, and to the allegation that the *Pearl* at the time of her capture was engaged in the *bona fide* prosecution of a lawful voyage from Great Britain to Nassau, and that he had no knowledge or belief that any cause existed which rendered her liable to capture. But he said nothing at all upon the most important point in respect to which he was allowed further proof, namely, what use he intended to make of the steamer after she arrived in Nassau, and in what trade or business he intended she should be engaged, and for what purpose she was going to that port. The affidavit of Maxted also asserted the sole ownership of Wigg, denied that Wigg was agent for the Confederate States, or connected in business with any person residing in either of them; denied that he himself made any compact with any one to run the blockade, or had any conversation with any of the seamen in relation to shipping in any vessel to run the blockade, and concluded with an averment that of his knowledge the steamer was purchased by Wigg to carry mails for the British Government between the West Indies and Cuba, under proposals offering £5,000 per annum for three years. This affidavit, if entitled to credit, might repel the inference warranted by the other evidence, that the *Pearl* was purchased and sailed with intent to break the blockade. But Maxted's own connection with the purchase of this and other vessels, and his own engagement in the suspicious commerce with Nassau, do not allow us to regard his evidence as of much value, especially in the absence of any satisfactory affidavit from Wigg himself. It must be remarked, also, that the Government notices for proposals, put in evidence for the claimant apparently for the purpose of supporting the statement by Maxted, do not support it at all. They invite proposals for sailing, not for steam vessels, and relate to communication among the Bahama Islands, not to communication between Cuba and the West Indies. On the whole, we are constrained to say that we perceive no reasonable ground for believing that the *Pearl* was not, at the time of capture, destined to employment in breaking the blockade. We are not satisfied that her voyage was to terminate at Nassau; but are satisfied, on the contrary, that she was destined, either immediately after touching at that port or as soon as practicable after needed repairs, for one of the ports of the blockaded coast. The vessel, therefore, in conformity with the principles recognized by us in several cases, must be condemned. As to the ten bales of merchandise, the evidence showed ownership in Wigg rather than to any other person; but no claim was put in by him. They were claimed in behalf of Adderly & Co. by the Captain, but in his deposition he disclaimed all knowledge of the ownership, except from the consignment. No affidavits of title or neutral ownership have been put in by Adderly & Co. under the notice obtained by the claimants for further proof. This neglect cannot be construed otherwise than as an admission that they are not entitled to restitution.

A decree of condemnation, therefore, must pass against the merchandise as well as the ship.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

TOBACCO firm. HEMP dull but unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR unchanged: Superfine $5 50@$6 75; Extra, $7 50@$7 60; Double Extra, $8@$11; Choice to Fancy, $11 50@$14. WHEAT declining; sales at $2 50 for Red and White; $1 70@$1 80 for Spring. CORN dull at $1 08@$1 13 for Prime to Fancy Yellow and White. OATS dull at 63c.@64c. for prime to choice. BARLEY dull for Spring, but better qualities are firm; prime spring $1 10; choice Fall $1 30. RYE declining; sales at $1 2[illegible]. PROVISIONS firm but unchanged; the Government contracted yesterday for 1,000 bbls. MESS PORK at $22, and 10,000 lbs. Sugar-cured HAMS, canvassed, at 2[illegible]c. LARD firm at 14¼c. in tierces. WHISKY nominal. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 sacks Wheat; 1,300 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats; 2,400 bushels Barley; 355 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR active; Spring Extras $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.; No. 1 at $1 83¼@$1 86, No. 2 at $1 72@$1 76. CORN closed with an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 02@$1 03; No. 2 at 97½c.@98c. OATS active and advanced 5c.@6c.; sales at 55½c.@56c. RYE declined 1c.; $1 [illegible] for No. 1, and $1 06 for No. 2. BARLEY active and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 13 for No. 1. PORK quiet at $24 50. LARD firm at 13¼c.@13¾c. CATTLE market dull; $6@$8 50 for first-class. LIVE HOGS firm and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $6 75@$7 25 for good to strictly prime. SHEEP dull but unchanged. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS active; Wheat to Buffalo by lake, 9c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR—Fair local inquiry; sales 500 bbls. at $10 25 for City-ground spring, and $11 for Amber Michigan. RYE FLOUR nominal. WHEAT in good demand; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago early at $1 95; later at $1 96@$1 97, and 700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $2 01. CORN quiet and unsettled; sales 50,000 bushels at $1 08½@$1 09 for No. 2 Mixed Western. OATS steady; sales 12,000 bushels Western at 59½c. RYE nominal at $1 25 for Western. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK quiet at $25 for heavy. LARD quiet at 14c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—95 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—158,790 bushels Wheat, 124,200 bushels Corn, 133,200 bushels Oats, 34,200 bushels Rye, 230 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 15,000 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for red Winter; $12 for White, and $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $2@$2 02; Choice Amber Michigan at $2 25. CORN quiet; No. 1 Illinois held at $1 17. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL $2 50 [illegible] 100 lbs. MILLFEED scarce and market firm; Shorts, $30@$32; Shipstuffs, $36@$38; Middlings, $38 [illegible] ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Wheat 11c., Corn 9c., to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c., to Albany 60c., to New-York by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—28,900 bushels Wheat, 6,288 bushels Barley, 1,277,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—281 bbls. Flour, 14,700 bushels Wheat, 7,300 bushels Corn, 1,496,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; Family, $10 50@$10 75. WHEAT dull but unchanged; No. 1 Red at $2 20. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 at $1. OATS dull at 59c.@60c. RYE firm at $1 40@$1 50 for Fall. WHISKY steady at $2 33. COTTON dull and nominal; little doing. MESS PORK in demand at $24 50; but holders ask 25c.@50c. higher. BULK MEATS—12c.@15c. for Shoulders and Sides, with but little demand. BACON is offered at 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@17¾c.@18¼c. for Rib, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 22c.@23c. LARD quiet; small sales at 13¾c.; in good demand at 13½c. BUTTER in better supply and easier. EGGS, 18c. LINSEED unchanged. TIMOTHY SEED dull. GROCERIES firm and in fair demand. Gold at 143⅞@144, buying. Money unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

COTTON dull and lower; sales 250 bales; Low Middling, 22c.@23c.; receipts, 338 bales; exports, 453 bales. TOBACCO—Stock light; market firm at 7½c.@8c. for light common leaf; medium, 9½c.@12c. SUGAR—Little Louisiana offering, only a retail business doing; fully fair, 15½c. Louisiana MOLASSES, none. FLOUR improved and firmer; Superfine, $8 50; Double Extra, $10 50@$10 75. CORN dull but unchanged. OATS dull. PORK dull; no buyers at $27 50. BACON scarce and in request; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Sides, 20c.; Sugar-cured HAMS, 24½c. LARD—Prime tierces, 14½c.@14¾c. Gold, 142⅞@144. Sterling Exchange, 156@159. New-York Sight exchange ½ [illegible] cent premium.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR—Sales of White at $11 25; Amber, $10@$10 75. WHEAT firmer and advanced 4c. on Winter, 1c.@2c. on Spring; sales of White Michigan at $2 31@$2 32; Amber at $2 18@$2 20; No. 2 Amber, $2 05; No. 1 Spring, $1 96; No. 2 Spring at $1 84. CORN advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 09½@$1 11; No. 2 Wabash, $1 08. OATS advanced 3c.; sales of No. 1 at 55c.@56c.; No. 2 at 54c. RYE advanced 1c.; sales at $1 21. BARLEY, $1 12½ for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS firmer; to Oswego, 8c. on Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Winter Red held at $2 20; No. 2 at $2 11@$2 12; demand light. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 Mixed offered at $1 10, with no buyers. OATS dull and lower; 57c. asked, but only 56c. bid. RYE quiet, and held at $1 27@$1 28, but $1 25 was bid. BARLEY in fair demand for Prime at $1 10@$1 12. PETROLEUM firm, but unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 14.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 25c.@25½c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT firm; Red, $2 20@$2 40; California, $2 75. RYE, $1 50. CORN declining; sales at $1 30@$1 32. OATS, 80c.@78c. for Ohio. BARLEY, $1 50. MALT, $1 65. New MESS PORK, $26 50. LARD, 14½c. WHISKY nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

TOBACCO—Sales 102 hhds. Lugs at $4@$6, and Leaf at $7@$26 50. Superfine FLOUR, $7 25. WHEAT, $2 05@$2 15. CORN—Shelled, $1 10. OATS, in bulk, 60c. RYE, $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK, $25. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Ribbed Sides 18½c.; Clear Sides 18¾c.; Fancy Hams, 29c., packed. LARD, 13½c. in tierces. COTTON 22c.@23c. Raw WHISKY nominal; 32c., in bond.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR firm; City Doubles, $9 75@$10 25; Country, $9@$9 37½. WHEAT firm; No. 1 $1 81@$1 81½; No. 2 $1 75. OATS firm at 48c. for No. 1. CORN steady at $1 02 for No. 1 and $1 for No. 2. FREIGHTS dull—Wheat to Buffalo, by lake, 10c.; to Oswego, 17c. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—63,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FLOUR very quiet. COTTON very dull, with no demand whatever. WHEAT heavy; Prime Red, $2 35@$2 45. White CORN, $1 12@$1 15; Yellow, $1 26@$1 27. OATS, 62c.@64c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY still nominally unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

COTTON in fair demand; sales, 400 bales; factors offering freely, closed steady; Middling, 21 bales; receipts, 417 bales; exports, 487 bales.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

COTTON dull but unchanged. Receipts of the week 538 bales; exports 427 bales. Other markets unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 14.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 54c. RESIN steady at $3@$6 75.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 14.

Nothing done in COTTON to-day. Middlings nominal, 22c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 14.

COTTON quiet and nominally unchanged; no sales; Middling, 22½c.@23c.; receipts, 300 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 51¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 144¼; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

FULLER & BARNUM'S NEW TUCK CREASER AND SELF-GUIDE AND BASTER COMBINED.

This grandest of all improvements is by H. W. Fuller, the *original inventor of all Tuckers*. While sewing a tuck, at each stitch, two fingers "*pinch up*" a *crease* for the next tuck, *the same as by hand*, (instead of straining the cloth over a SHARP POINT, by a "NOTCH," as heretofore,) and CANNOT CUT or STRAIN any kind of goods. The light spring of the Self-Guide and Baster smooths the cloth, (holding it together without basting,) and aids in guiding. *No measuring or marking. Time saved, and amount of tucking increased from* TWO to THREE TIMES. Sold at most of the sewing-machine offices, and for *all machines* at the Gen. Offices, No. 543 Broadway, N. W. cor. of Bleecker-st.; at American Institute Fair, N. E. cor. northern Gallery, New-York, where *all the sewing-machines are sold*. $4, with cut and directions; $4 50 by mail. I. W. BARNUM, Sole Agent for supplying the trade.

[Advertisement.]

How shall we protect our residences and our lives from the present alarming raids of burglars? Ask any one who has been using during the last seven years, E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Bellona	Aug. 31	London	New-York.
Minnesota	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Sept. 4	Havre	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Russia	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	Sept. 7	Glasgow	New-York.
Teutonia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia	Sept. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Sept. 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Sept. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	Sept. 21	New-York	Havre.
Cimbria	Sept. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Sept. 28	New-York	London.
Arago	Sept. 28	New-York	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ETC.			
Eagle	Sept. 19	Havana.	
Santiago de Cuba	Sept. 20	Aspinwall.	
Rising Star	Sept. 21	Aspinwall.	
Mariposa	Sept. 21	New-Orleans.	
Havana	Sept. 22	Rio de Janeiro.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 15.—*Steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.*—James P. Tolman, Chas. A. Skillman, Thos. White, R. S. Kellog and lady, Madame Hirsch and family, Mrs. Toshach and family, Thos. M. Clark, Edward Maturin and daughter, Mrs. Spiers, Alex. McKay, Ralph W. Skinner, David Williams, Joseph P. Moore, lady and son; James Black, Charles Scott, James Taylor and daughter, F. B. Firth, Wm. Torrence and lady, Myron Stilwell, Alex. Hendrie, W. E. Skinner, lady and family; Thomas M. Logan and lady, H. W. Colver, John Birch, lady and son; T. H. Vosburgh, S. H. Galloway, Andrew Anderson, Miss Parmele, Alex. McDinchie, David Nicholson, lady, family and servant; W. Coultie and lady, James R. Barnedell, D. McFarlane, James Clarkson, lady and son; Mrs. McLean and daughter, Mrs. Robert Braggart, Hugh Zeckie, Mrs. James Kirkland and daughter.

SEPT. 15.—*In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. R. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. J. Betts, Jr., Mrs. Kennedy, J. H. Eaton, Misses Emily, Anna, Charlotte and Edith Hutchison, Eliza Hitching, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Harrison, Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, Edward Kennedy, A. Wilkie, John Darcey, Richard Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Guild, I. Irving, Dr. and Mrs. Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. Artenga, Mrs. Bean and four daughters, F. Halsey, L. B. Hall, L. J. Nathan, Jas. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Crowther, J. A. Little, A. Hughes, Mr. and Miss Somerville, Mrs. Jane Williams, Mr. Mauther, Rev. Mr. Graues, Rev. Mr. Cummings, and 494 steerage.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—H. Rich, H. P. Freedenberg, wife and child; Miss G. K. Freedenberg, C. M. Wright, R. Russell, Miss E. J. Stevenson, A. P. Purpas, R. Press, R. Mullen, M. Y. Henderson, R. C. Hackett, B. Meyers, Miss A. Dunn, Mrs. Andevine and daughter, W. Horter, Lewis Doane, H. G. Wadley, Mrs. Hettrich, Mrs. O. G. Platen, Mrs. Massart and daughter, Mrs. Holdridge, Mrs. Nickerson and daughter, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Lieken, Adam Stream, H. E. Bidwell, T. R. Vaughan, F. Quipo, Miss Clark, C. W. Johnston, R. B. Stoughton, S. S. Alderman, G. A. Bottsell, R. W. Morning, W. A. Livingston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 41 | Sun sets.... 6 09 | Moon rises.... 7 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 50 | Gov. Island. 9 49 | Hell Gate.... 11 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow 14½ ds., with 81 cabin and 385 steerage passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had W. and N. W. gales the entire passage. Sept. 1, lat. 55 42, lon. 12 20, passed bk. ship Arthur, bound W.; 8th, lat. 50 24, lon. 31 40, passed Pruss. brig Antelope, bound W.; 11th, saw the Hamburg—the Inman and Anchor line steamers, going E.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox. 14th inst., at 3 A. M., Cape Hatteras bearing W. 17 W. 22 miles, passed steamship Herman Livingston, bound for Savannah.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool Aug. 31, via Queenstown Sept. 2, with mdse. and 498 passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 8, lat. 49 21, lon. 37 08, signalized ship Peter Marshall, bound W.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans 8th inst., via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship William Woodbury, (of Portland,) Mountfort, Liverpool 5[illegible] ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool Aug. 6, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 8, lat. 42 58, lon. 57 20, saw the wreck of a ship, dismasted and abandoned.

Ship Nunquam Darmio, Cousins, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Ship Doctor Barth, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 297 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had two deaths among the passengers.

Bark Star of Devon, (of London,) Tothill, Rio Janeiro July 31, with coffee to John L. Wright; 1st inst., lat. 31, lon. 71, saw brig Henry & Louisa, standing S.W.

Bark Ann & Alice, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Utley, Glasgow 50 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Aug. 4, in a heavy gale from W.N.W., stove rail and skylight, binnacle and cabin doors, and filled the cabin.

Bark Warren Ordway, (of Newburyport,) Hoyt, Inagua 15 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark J. McCarty, McCarty, Marseilles July 29, passed Gibraltar Aug. 9, with mdse. to master.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Lisbon 29 ds., with cork, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms most of the voyage.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Hill, Sagua 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Eureka Densmore, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lacayenne, Doherty, St. Domingo 14 ds., with logwood, &c.

Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig John H. Kennedy, (of New-Orleans,) Sellmann, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Thiele, Seiler & Co.

Schr. Windward, Ellis, Remedios 17 ds., with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Schr. Lyndon, Chadwick, Eastport, with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Colman, (Br.,) Newcomb, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Amanda, Lamson, Calais, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Brilliant, Foss, Addison 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford, with oil.
Schr. Catharine Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C.
Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Crowell, Norwich.
Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Provincetown.
Schr. J. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Robert Smith, Baisley, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.
Schr. Pauline, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. P. L. Smith, Bunker, Newport.
Schr. Connecticut, Peach, Norwich.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. Julie E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. J. Tilden, Davis, Providence.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Stringham, New-Haven.
Schr. Jas. Rogers, May, Portland, with stone.
Schr. W. E. Bird, Smith, Providence.
Schr. A. W. Collins, Perkins, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Wellington, Barber, Providence.
Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mason, Portland, with stone.
Schr. R. A. Safford, Hansine, Norwich.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Freeman, New-Haven.
Schr. Motto, Clark, Providence.
Schr. Kate McLean, Barclay, Port Jefferson.

Yacht Challenge, Low, Malaga Aug. 24, passed Gibraltar 26th, with fruit to P. Lorillard, Jr. Sept. 7, lat. 37 30, lon. 53 40, fell in with Belgian schr. La Meuse, of Leige, abandoned and stripped.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

BELOW—Bark Pleiades, from Sagua.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Arr. ships Eliza McLaughlin, Androssan; Wellington, London; barks Aberdeen, Smyrna; Daniel Webster, Malaga; brig Delmonte, Looke, Elizabethport; schr. Transfer, Exuma.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 15.—Arr. schr. Nevada, New-York. Sld. yesterday steamers Granada and Champion, New-York; Falcon, Falcon, Baltimore, schrs. Wanata and M. B. Bramhall, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 15.—Arr. bark H. D. Brookman and schr. Trade Wind, New-York; steamship Sherman Livingston, New-York. Sld. steamship Virgo, New York.

Miscellaneous.

The yacht Challenge, Capt. Low, from Malaga, owned by P. Lorillard, Jr., arrived at this port yesterday after a passage of 21 ds., having left Malaga Aug. 24, and passed Gibraltar 15th. She has been absent 83 ds. from this port, ten of which she lay in Malaga.

RETURNED.—Steamship William Penn, Billings, hence for London Aug. 31; on the 3d inst. broke her shaft and returned to this port for repairs.

Steamship Atalanta, Pinkham, hence for London 14th inst., also returned to take on board the passengers by the steamship William Penn, for London.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15.—The ship Kearsarge, from New-Orleans for Boston, was towed into Newport on Saturday afternoon by the steamer Pioneer, from Cow Bay for New-York, with fire in her cargo of cotton. The fire had been extinguished after twenty hours labor. The cargo is probably not greatly damaged.

The steamer Metropolis grounded while coming into Newport from New-York, this morning, causing her to leak considerably.

Spoken, &c.

A. E. Sherwood—bark, New-York for Cadiz, Aug. 19, lat. 41 35, lon. 47 50.

Hudson—ship, New-York for London, Sept. 8, lat. 46 07, lon. 43 60.

Helen R. Cooper—ship, bound E., was seen Sept. 12, lat. 38, lon. 61 12.

Minnie Troupe—brig, from Portland for Matanzas, 10 ds. out, Sept. 8, lat. 32, lon. 73 30.

Young Phoenix—whal. ship, with 75 bbls. sperm oil, Aug. 23, lat. 41 45, lon. 36 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Aug. 31, bark Arthur Kinsman, Means, for Philadelphia Sept. 7; brigs Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, do. do.; Aroostook, Bryant, for New-York do.

1867.

FALL FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring Skirts.

NEW STYLES AND SHAPES,

For Reception, Promenade, Opera, Evening, Carriage, Church and Street Dress.

The SUPERIOR QUALITIES of the CELEBRATED "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS" over all other claimants to Ladies' favor have been FREQUENTLY NOTICED and HIGHLY RECOMMENDED in NEARLY all the NEWSPAPERS and FASHION MAGAZINES THROUGHOUT the ENTIRE COUNTRY for YEARS. Their NOTED GRACE, ELEGANCE, FLEXIBILITY and DURABILITY COMMEND them to EVERY LADY as the RECOGNIZED "STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD."

FOR SALE in all STORES where FIRST-CLASS SKIRTS are sold throughout the UNITED STATES and ELSEWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by the SOLE OWNERS of PATENT and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade sts., New-York.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,

PARIS, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 625 BROADWAY,

AWARDED,

OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

A GOLD

MEDAL,

FOR THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES, and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

The only GOLD MEDAL for this Branch of Manufacture.

At the head of Sewing-Machine awards in the official list stands:

GOLD MEDAL,

WHEELER & WILSON, NEW-YORK,

SEWING-MACHINE, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Next come 12 awards of Silver Medals to various companies; then 22 awards of Bronze Medals and 39 Honorable Mentions.

Finally comes, under the head of "Coöperators," "Gold Medal, E. Howe, Jr., Promoter of the Sewing-Machine."

J. A. HOUSE, OF WHEELER & WILSON.
H. A. HOUSE, OF WHEELER & WILSON.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 73, Sept. 14, 1867.

13, 18, 45, 20, 33, 70, 41, 74, 65, 53, 78, 66.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 74, Sept. 14, 1867.

40, 36, 19, 16, 9, 27, 30, 23, 47, 38, 54, 76, 26, 41.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 354, Sept. 14, 1867.

68, 74, 70, 19, 36, 29, 14, 55, 20, 50.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 355, Sept. 14, 1867.

72, 8, 73, 19, 14, 49, 46, 44, 28, 57, 43.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $5,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $12,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 126 Chatham-st., New-York City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

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